PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,037—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

		Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE, after dinner		41 12
Do. Larose	dinner	29 4
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RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th Dec.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. ROME	5045	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4276	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4276	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

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TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—
14th Dec. 27th Dec. 24th Jan.
10th Jan. 7th Feb.
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Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.
GISELA	F. Kesovich.	4,253	350	9th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
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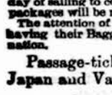
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 14th December, 11th January and 8th February 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th January 1894.
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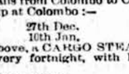
Agent
Samoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th Decr.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at 10 a.m.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December, 1893. Agents.

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Imported by every through Mail.

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Double Gloster Cheese per lb.	0 13	0 15
Do. do. on cut ,,	0 14	1 0
Gruyere on cut ,,	0 14	1 0
Cheddar whole cheese ,,	0 13	0 14
Do. on cut ,,	0 14	1 0
Gorgonzola on cut ,,	1 2	1 4
Stilton whole cheese ,,	1 4	1 8
Do. on cut ,,	1 6	1 10
Do. in Jars about 2½ lbs. per Jar	3 8	4 0
Roquefort whole cheese ,,	1 4	1 8
Do. on cut ,,	1 6	1 10

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NEW CHEROOTS.
A Brand of high class Cheroots manufactured solely for this Company.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Specials No. 1, per box of 100	6 0	6 12
Do. do. ,, ,, 50	3 4	3 10
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Do. do. ,, ,, 50	3 0	3 6

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LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.
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WINES OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.
FRESH STORES FROM THE BEST HOUSES.
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The best and choicest goods at the Lowest Prices.
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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884,"
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest.
TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 34-8 per doz. Bottles ; Rs. 37-8 per doz. ½ Bottles.

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"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."
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HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME
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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8 per 100
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Vera	25 ,,	6 0 ,,
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Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
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Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
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GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
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TOBACCO
Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.
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SILVER VEIL
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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLAY OAKES,
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BUT WHY SUFFER
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
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F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
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KAISER BREWERY.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
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SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
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For the Railway Employers at the Half Rate.

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ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
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J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

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FRERE ROAD.
ANOTHER VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given by the OFFICERS and CREW of the P. and O. S. S. "SUTLEJ,"
ON TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, at 8-45 P.M.
Proceeds for the Benefit of the Institute.

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GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a FARCE, Entitled
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB
ON 20TH & 22ND DECEMBER.
The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

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Mrs. Falle	Col. Empson
Miss Griffiths	Capt. Heyman
Miss G. Griffiths	Mr. Hickman
Miss Long	Mr. Leveson
Miss Nicholson	Mr. MacLeod
Miss Stevens	Mr. Nicholson
Miss Swift	Mr. Reddie
Miss Turner	Mr. Troughton
Miss Westlake	Mr. Sargent
Mr. Beaufort	Mr. Schofield
Mr. Buckle	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Casserly	Mr. Silven
Mr. Crawford	Mr. Windham

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A STRING BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.
WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

'XMAS CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY ARTICLES,
TABLE ORNAMENTS,
BOHEMIAN WARES.
Sold at Moderate Prices.
B. D. MOTIWALA & CO.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

		Rs.	a.
Russian Toffee, a Delicious Sweet	box	0	8
Apricotines	lb.	2	8
Liqueur Superfines	,,	2	0
Nougatines	,,	2	8
French Almond Rock	,,	1	4
Nougat de Montelimart	box	0	10
Turkish Delight	,,	0	10
Niagara Mixture, Dessert Confectionery	lb.	1	8
Wrapped Caramels, Jersey	,,	1	8
Vanilla Pralines	,,	2	4
Pralines a la Rose	,,	2	4
Bon Bons (French Sweets) Fancy	½ boxes	1	8
Do, do. do.	1 lb. boxes	2	10
Sugar, Almonds (French)	lb.	2	4
Dragees Legumes	,,	2	0
Fig Paste (Xtallized Turkish Delight)	,,	1	2
Gum Pastilles, Pink and White	,,	1	6
Silver Dragees	,,	3	6
Butter Scotch and Everton Toffee	pkt,	0	8
New York Mixture, Fondants, &c,		1	8
Filled Baskets Assorted Sweets	As. 6 and	0	10
Red and White Burnt Almonds	lb,	1	8
Fancy Boxed Mixed Sweets	each	0	10
Real Fruit Gum Drops	lb,	1	8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BYCULLA, FORT & POONA.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest
for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

LAST 5 NIGHTS.	TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 14TH DEC
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	GRAND VICEREGAL
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	Command Night!
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	HIS EXCELLENCY LORD
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	HARRIS, G.C.I.E.,
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	Governor of Bombay, and
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	When (by Special Request)
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	Sir Charles. Young's Beautiful Play,
LAST 5 NIGHTS.	"JIM THE PENMAN,"
	Will be Produced.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,
Tom Taylor's Ever Welcome Drama,
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
Miss Marie Brian in her Original Impersonation of SAM WILLOUGHBY.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
Last Night But Two!!
"CHARLEY'S AUNT,"
With Big Variety Bill.

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!
Under the Patronage of
MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON,
Commandant., Officers and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
Sydney Grundy's Masterpiece,
"THE VILLAGE PRIEST."

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
MR. HENRY KITTS,
Upon which Occasion he will Sustain his Side-splitting Rendition of
CARRAWAY BONES
In Mark Meeford's Screaming Farcical Comedy,
"TURNED UP,"
And Great Bill of Novelties.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.—
Empty Kerosine oil cases with tins.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 14, 1893.

BANKS.
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDER.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
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Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon), E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C. WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
THERE will be a SMOKING CONCERT on FRIDAY next, the 15th Inst., in the PAVILION, at 9-15 P.M. All Members invited.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1894 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.
THE SHOW will be held on the 20th FEBRUARY, 1894, and Subsequent Days, when PRIZES varying from Rs. 5 to 125 will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under Specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
R. R. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show for 1894.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as in mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.
H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—
I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1893.
IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th December, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1893.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend,
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94 and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th November, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 28th November to 14th December, 1893, both days inclusive.

FIGS and RAISINS.
JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"
A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
MOST SUITABLE FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.
Figs per Packet Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless ,, ,, 2-8
N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.
Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & E. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34	,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36	,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40	,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42	,,

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."
One Star.....Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,, ...,, 30 ,,
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Sivile" Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
H. HALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on term which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1831 .....£4,573,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1836 .....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,053
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.
AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.
ASSETS.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ISSUE OF INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Tenders for the issue of a million and a half of India Bills were received to-day. Those at ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence half-penny received thirteen per cent. and above in full.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The hired transport "Loodiana" arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A crowded representative meeting was held in the City yesterday Sir Albert Rollit presiding, at which resolutions were adopted urging that immediate steps be taken to increase our Navy and thus guarantee the security of the Empire and its commerce.

Lord Roberts who was present supported the resolution, and received a great ovation.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton gave notice of a Resolution declaring that the interests of the country demand that large additions be made to our Navy and demanding a statement of the intentions of the Government before Christmas.

MEASURES AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

All the Chambers of the different European States are taking measures ngainst bomb-throwing.

A NEW A.-D.-C. TO THE QUEEN.

General Protheroe, Commanding at Hyderabad, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

SERIOUS RIOT AT DOVER.

A serious riot has taken place among the Artillary Recruits at Dover, who smashed the furniture in barracks, and looted the public houses. The people of the town remained indoors. The rioters were eventually dispersed by the Military and the Police, and many were arrested.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE AMIR AND THE TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The natural outcome of the arrangement of the Amir is that the frontier line, which is not already clearly defined, should be demarcated particularly along the Waziristan border. This will probably be done before the cold weather is over, and the local tribesmen will furnish a border militia to take up such posts as it may be considered necessary to establish.

The Bajoss and Swat Jirgahs, which were dismissed from Kabul after the arrangements with the Amir was concluded, have announced to the tribesmen the decision arrived at regarding the future non-interference of his Highness in the affairs of their country. It is to be expected that the petty States between the Peshawar Border and Chitral will now settle down peacefully.

The Waziris also have been informed from Kabul that they are within the sphere of British political influence with the exception of the section of tribe which occupy Birmal.

MR. J. L. MACKAY.

Mr. J. L. Mackay has joined the London Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

THE KABUL MISSION REPORT.

Sir Mortimar Durand is now engaged in Calcutta in completing his report regarding the Kabul Mission, in readiness for the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy. Acoording to present arrangements he will leave for England by the mail steamer of the 23rd instant, which will enable him to meet Lord Elgin on the outward journey at Brindisi.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

The Maharaja of Bhurtpore died on Tuesday morning. A month ago it was announced that his Highness' health was in a very precarious state. He suffered from a whitlow on one of his fingers, from which secondary symptoms developed. The Civil Surgeon at Agra warned him unless he consented to lose his arm his life might be sacrified. The Maharaja would not submit to amputation, and the consequences turned out fatal. Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, though only forty-two years old, has been a ruler of Bhurtpore for forty years. He succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

The Opium Commission sat to-day, when Dr. Cushing, American Missionary to the Shans, gave evidence as to the prevalence of the habit of opium-smoking, putting the proportion of consumers as high as 40 per cent. of the population. He advocated total prohibition.

A large number of Chinamen gave evidence. About one-third of the Chinamen in Burma consume opium. They are not as strong physically as non-consumers, but all agreed that the consumers to use the words of one witness, were more thoughtful, more careful, and cleverer than others. The Chinese do not become criminals from its consumption.

One Chinese shop-keeper was examined who has smoked opium for twenty years from eight to twelve annas weight per day, doubling the quantity when he has hard work to do.

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

The Opium Commission went to Mandalay to-night to hear evidence, resuming at Rangoon on Tuesday. The principal witness to-day was Dr. Johnstone, Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, who said, he had used the drug in fevers with the best effects. It was strange that in the large General Hospital here and in the Lunatic Asylum he had seen little of those evil effects. There was no record of admission of a single patient at the Rangoon Hospital suffering from the abuse of opium, while there was always a plentiful supply of sufferers from alcohol.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONENT.)

JUNAGAD, Dec. 13.

The examination of Partaprai was concluded to-day.

Kala Dama and Kala Ghela, who found Dayal Dama in the quarry, and brought him to their house, were next examined.

Mahavir constable was also called. He deposed to having signed Abdul Rehman Sawar's statement at his instance.

With the Court's permission the prosecution cross-examined Abdul Rehman.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, Dec. 13.

A mass meeting of three thousand agriculturists was held yesterday, Sirdar Balasaheb Natu presiding. Speeches were enthusiastic. Delegates for the Lahore Congress were elected, and an address voted to Mr. Dadabhai. The proceedings ended in cheers for Shrikrishnabai and the Empress. Fire-works were let off after the meeting.

SATARA, Dec. 13.

In a public meeting, held under the presidency of Rao Saheb Mahajni, an address to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was unanimously voted. Delegates representing various interests to the Lahore Congress were elected. Some other subjects were discussed, the permanent Congress fund being prominent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is likely to be some further delay as regards the assembling of the Committee at Rawalpindi in connection with the provisioning of Gilgit and Chilas next year, as no officer of the Quarter-master-General's Department is just now available. The Deputy Quartermaster-General was to have been a member of the Committee, but Colonel Elles has had to join the Commander-in-Chief on tour, the Adjutant-General having proceeded to Calcutta.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has sanctioned that all officers of regiments stationed on the West Coast may be permitted to provide themselves with ponies in lieu of horses as being more suitable and better able to stand the climate.

Mr. Pramada Charan Banerji, the new High Court Judge, takes his seat on the High Court Bench at Allahabad immediately. Mr. Aikman, on the expiry of his officiating appointment, goes on furlough, and will probably leave for England by the next mail steamer.

Captain G. A. Francis, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, starts this week on four months' leave to Mashonaland to shoot lions.

The Madras Government shares the view of the Revenue Board that if the area in which the phosphatic nodules abound is worked on an economical basis, Dr. Warth's discovery in Trichinopoly is likely to prove very valuable.

The opportunity of the Lahore Exhibition, which will be opened about Christmas, is to be taken for holding a conference of officials connected with the Art Schools and Museums of the country, for the discussion of measures which may be taken for the promotion of Indian Art and Art Manufactures. All the provinces have been invited to send delegates to the Conference, of which Dr. Hendley of Jeypore has been nominated as President.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—Some Anglo-Indian papers have already expressed a dread that Lord Elgin might prove a second edition of Lord Ripon. If, through God's mercy, he happily proves so, the Indians will take good care to see that he is not driven from office, as Lord Ripon was, by a violent section of the Anglo-Indian community.

The new Bengal Municipal Bill is not likely to be presented to the local Council for confirmation for some considerable time. Every section is being warmly contested in the Select Committee, from which it will not unlikely issue in quite a different form to the Bill previously presented to the Council.

News has been received that on the 27th November the Abors ambushed and killed three military police patrolling between Bompur and Karempani police outposts, north of Sadiya. One hundred rifles of the 13th Bengal Infantry and 100 military police have been sent from Dibrugarh to reinforce Sadiya and the outposts.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is now on his way to inspect the troops and defences at Aden and the troops on the Somali Coast at Berdera, Bulhar, Zaila, and at Perim, and will return to Poona for the Christmas holidays. On the 2nd of January he will again leave Poona for the inspection of the troops in the Nagpore Command and at Mhow, but will pass Deolali on the outward journey as a troopship leaves Bombay on the 2nd January. He will visit Nagpore and the Fort at Sitabuldi on the 3rd, Kamptee on the 4th, Raipur on the 6th, Sambalpur on the 8th, returning by way of Nagpore and Bhusawal to Khundwa, and will halt at Mhow on the 11th, inspect Deolali on the 17th and arrive at Bombay on the 18th January.

The Government of India has, upon a reference made by the Madras Government, ruled that Engineers of the Public Works Department who elect to retire from the Government Service under the new reorganisation Scheme of the P. W. D. should not take any privilege leave which they may have to their credit and then retire in continuation of the leave without again joining their appointments.

It is believed that the Government of India is at last inclined to favourably consider the desirability of constructing the Madras-Eanore Railway. There can be no doubt whatever that this short length of line will pay a fine interest on its capital outlay; and with a judicious system of sidings to the salt platforms should be a most remunerative undertaking. The pity is that it was not constructed years ago.

Nothing is likely to be settled yet in connection with the Bangalore Command. It becomes permanently vacant next February when the name of General Faunce's successor to the second class District Command will be sent in. The posting of general officers rests, of course, with the Commander-in-Chief. In the meantime apparently the senior officer at Bangalore will be left in command.

The Madras Railway is about to carry out some excellent improvements at its two termini, Madras and Calicut, namely the continuation of its line down to the shipping. Here in Madras the archaic system of carting imports and exports to and from the Salt Cotaurs goods station is to be superseded by the transport of goods straight from the Harbour, sheds being erected on the site now occupied at Royapoorum by the Company's Engineers. This is a step in the right direction and one that has been recommended by the present Agent and Manager for many years past.

Apropos to our remarks on the subject of football for the Sepoy with the Lahore paper it is interesting to learn that the Association game of football, hockey and cricket are practised regularly by some of the Imperial Service regiments of the Kashmir State. The games were, we believe, introduced by the State Bandmaster, who has teams of sepoy football and hockey players which are hard to beat. The State Band in particular are exceedingly proficient in all manly games and sports. It is the intention of Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, to encourage this form of sport in the whole force under his command.

The Abors, who have broken out on the North-Eastern frontier of Assam, are a troublesome and sulky race, violently divided in their politicel relations. In former times they committed frequent raids upon the plains of Assam and have been the subject of more than one retaliatory expedition. For thirty years past, however, they have been fairly quiet and since 1880 have been paid a regular money subsidy by the Government of India. In 1880-81 there was a threatened disturbance, but the establishment of a line of outposts checked any actual outbreak.

None of the holly in the Simla district has berries this year, but mistletoe is to be had as usual. The hill men say that the holly only has berries once in three years, and that this is an off year. In England the holly is capricious in the matter, and the country folk believe that the severity of an approaching winter will be proportionate to the holly-berry crops. The same rule does not apply out here apparently; for the entire absence of holly berries has coincided this year with every other indication of a severe winter.

A correspondent writes from the Cape : "According to the Company's own account, the present state of affairs is in no way the outcome of a deliberately aggressive policy, but is solely the consequence of the Matabele raid of 1893. It may be so. Yet if this is strictly the truth, and all the truth, how does it happen that the invading column on their way to Buluwayo are systematically followed up by the agents of sundry London syndicates, with orders to peg out land claims the moment the fighting is over? And how comes it that these syndicates were formed at least a year ago? Does it not look as if the war had been anticipated, if not planned, long before the occurrence of the 'casus belli,' and that the secret had got out among the relatives and friends of the Company?"

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The usual weekly meeting of this Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. There were also present : The Hon. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, Harkisondas Narotamdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, and E. B. Carroll.

A PENSION SANCTIONED.

The Committee considered a letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under regulation 15 (c), to the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 105-0-8 to Mr. Dadaji Bhanaji, Head Audit Clerk, Chief Accountant's Office, from 1st November last. Also requesting sanction to the payment of a good service pension of Rs. 17-8-1 per mensem to Mr. Dadaji from the same date. On the proposition of Dr. Viegas, it was decided to grant Mr. Bhanaji a monthly pension of Rs. 105-0-8.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

The Committee proceeded to consider resolutions of the Corporation, dated 7th and 11th instant, to the effect that, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the cost of illuminating and enclosing addresses of welcome to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy-Designate, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P. It was agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 to provide the cost of the addresses.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Committee considered a memorandum, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 7794, dated 8th idem, giving cover to copy of letter from the Accountant-General, to the effect that the amount payable by the Municipality on account of police charges is Rs. 4,26,396 per annum as against Rs. 4,00,000 entered in the Budget for next year. The estimated gross expenditure was Rs. 7,11,478, from which sums recoveries will be obtainable, amounting to Rs. 1,29,000, and these, with other deductions, will leave the net cost payable by the Municipality Rs. 4,26,399, as the estimate is provisional and is subject to modification, on later information to be received from the Commissioner, as well as to orders the Government may pass dealing with the subject. It was decided to forward the memorandum to the Corporation.

UMERKHADI SEWERAGE WORK.

Further consideration was given to a memorandum, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Bulkley & Co., the second lowest of the four tenders received, for the Umerkhadi sewerage works, at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 2,48,873. The office estimate was Rs. 2,71,773. The lowest tender was Rs.3,000 below Messrs. Bulkley's figure, but in connection therewith a report was received from Mr. J. W. Smith, C.I.E., the special Sanitary Engineer, concerning the work previously done by the firm putting in the lowest tender. In one case a dispute between the Municipal Commissioner and the firm was submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Ford, but the contractors refused to accept his award on the ground that he had not called upon them for a full explanation of their case, and gave his decision without having before him anything on their side, other than a few written letters which they contended did not reveal the whole of the circumstances in their favour. The death of Mr. Ford intervening Mr. W. Clarke was appointed arbitrator and his award reduced the deduction from the contractors' bill from Rs. 9,815 (Mr. Ford's figure) to Rs. 6,343. In the case of the ovoid sewer from the Crawford Market along Hornby Road to the Town Hall, the contractors were written to to draw their serious attention to the very slow rate of progress and calling upon them to increase the staff of workmen. This not having the desired effect, the Commissioner gave notice to the contractors that he would put his compulsory powers into effect unless the work was pushed on more vigorously. Further correspondence took place, and subsequently additional men were placed on the work under Municipal inspectors. The contractors then promised to proceed with the work more vigorously, and were allowed, at their urgent request, to pay off the Municipal men as though they were their own workpeople. Mr. Smith, in his Administration Report for 1887-88, wrote : "The contract time for the work expired on the 16th June, 1885. The delay of 2½ years in completing this work is due to some extent to the heavy rock-cutting which had to be done throughout the greater part of the work, and to the cutting through the masonry of the old ramparts, but principally to the want of energy and good management on the part of the contractors." The report went on to enumerate some smaller works which had been satisfactorily carried out by the contractors. On a subsequent occasion a list was sent to the contractors of the works in the Fort remaining to be completed, but no attention was paid to the matter, and as it was important these works should be completed promptly, the Municipal Commissioner had them carried out departmentally at the contractor's risk and expense.

Mr. Roughton proposed that in view of the report which they had just heard read, the contract be given to Messrs. Bulkley and Co. The firm sending in the lowest tender had given them great trouble in the past, and he thought that they should be guided by the advice of their officers and refuse to accept a tender from so unsatisfactory a source.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said that there was no record of the firm having been fined for improper work, and that there was no complaint of the work recently done by them. He would propose as an amendment that the lowest tender be accepted.

Mr. Carroll said the point really was, that if Mr. Javerilal's proposition was carried, they would be setting their opinion against the opinions of the Commissioner and the Engineer, who had gone into the subject and distinctly recommended that the lowest tender should not be accepted. He for one was not disposed to go counter to that recommendation.

Mr. Geary said they should be careful before they rejected a tender which was approved by the antecedents of the firm, by the Municipal Commissioner and by the Engineer. They were going to endeavour to force the Executive and the Engineering Department, to take the tender of a firm in whose competency they had no confidence.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik ultimately withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Roughton's proposition for the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Bulkley was carried.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY.

The Committee then took into consideration a letter dated 5th inst., from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 25,000 from available loan and other fund balances to meet the cost of the construction of the road from Vehar to Tulsi with a light tramway to carry pipes as provided in the Loan Works budget for 1893-94; the amount to be adjusted hereafter against the loan when; also requesting sanction to the purchase from Messrs Walsh, Lovett & Co. of tram line rails at the rate of Rs. 80 per ton, and to the dispensing with the invitation for tenders under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act. The requsite Sanction was given.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O Co's s. s. Clyde with the English mails of the 1st inst., left Aden for Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday, at 4 p.m. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Valetta, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Surg.-Major Macrae, Mr J L Brown, Mr S V Murray, Mrs Harding, Rev Saunders, Viscount and Viscountess Parker and maid, Mrs Lyle, Mrs Barron, Mrs Davidson, Mr J A Paterson, Mr McCausland, Mrs Mackay and sister, Mr D Mackay, Mr Mackay Miss Langford Sainsbury, Mr J A Goal, Mr J Ormaston Lieut A J Wogan Browne, Mr J R Wakefield, Mr W Madge, Mr C F Laslett, Mr A Ellis, Mr E A Wates, Mrs and Miss McLauchlan Slater, Mr P M Roy Mr A Alli, Mr G Ghose and Mr A Subham.

From Brindisi : Mr Menzies, Surg-Major and Mrs H McCalman, Mr L W G Rivett-Carnac, Mr and Mrs G H Mackail, Capt C H Chapman, Messrs F H and J F Robinson, Mr F E Cohen, Mr and Mrs J D Rees, Mr Hewetson, Mr and Mrs F D Barnes, Miss Barnes ; Mr S B Turnbull, Mr J A Anderson, Rev and Mrs Peck, and Mrs Moesary.

From Ismailia : Mr Millar, Mr E Langworthy, and Col T Fraser.

For Karachee : Mr R H Pendlebury, Mr R N Coghlan.

According to a report just issued by the All-Russian Orthodox Missions Society, during the last twenty-five years its missionaries have made 85,000 converts among the heathens of Asiatic and European Russia and Japan. The cost of these missions during the quarter of a century amounts to 3,146,763 roubles.

An Imperial Survey Commission has already apportioned in plots an area of 1,250,000 acres of land along the route of the Siberian Railway, for allotment among 100,000 settlers. There exists a certain amount of anxiety in Governmental circles lest the migratory rush of peasants of the completion of the new railway should seriously denude some of the Northern provinces.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The enquiry into the product and consumption of hemp drugs in India, was resumed yesterday by the Commission at the Town Hall. The following evidence was recorded by the Commission :—

Mr. Purbhuram Jeewanram said :—While practising medicine in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Kattiawar, according to the ancient Aryan system, I have had opportunities of gaining information in matters relating to hemp drugs. On many occasions I have used the drug in question in different medicinal preparations, and I have met with many patients of the class who use hemp drugs occasionally or habitually. Brahmins, Kshatryas and Vaishyas, both rich and poor, use bhang. People of the working classes also use bhang. Bhang is generally drunk; but it is eaten when it is inconvenient to prepare the drink. In the hot weather in hot climates all classes drink bhang. Scholars and priests, who are not allowed to use liquor as a stimulant, freely drink bhang. Dealers in precious stones, pearls and jewels drink bhang, as they consider the drink helps them in their examination of these articles. With the advance of the natives of India in English education and ways of thought, and the influence of contact with Europeans, there has been generated amongst natives of the educated and lower class a taste for spirituous drinks. The inconveniences and trouble in preparing bhang, as contrasted with the ease with which liquor may be obtained and drunk, has stimulated the wide use of the latter, and decreased the consumption of bhang. I think the evil effects of spirit-drinking are beginning to be felt, and that in the distant future bhang may be more extensively used than it is now. To vegetarians spirituous stimulants are altogether unsuitable. Bhang is used on Shivratri, a day consecrated to the god Shiva, who is reported to be fond of bhang. It is also used on occasions when offerings are made to Buldeo, elder brother of the god Krishna, who, it is said, has an excessive partiality for the drug. The devotees of Buldeo divide the offerings made to the god among themselves with great reverence, piety, and pleasure. Though the use of bhang in this manner cannot be said to be essential, as there are no strict scriptural injunctions for the same, yet as these customs have acquired a time-honoured reverence and religious belief, it would be most difficult to persuade men to the belief that the use is quite optional. In India, when foreign invasions by men and alien religions have resulted in the destruction of many of the Hindu sacred works, custom, strengthened by religious precept, has obtained such a strong hold on the minds of the people, that even the positive commands of the religious books are sometimes waived in favour of custom. I therefore think the use of bhang on such occasions is essential. Its use in this way is generally temperate, and not likely to lead to a habit with the consumer, and is never injurious to him. Offerings of bhang are made to the god Shiva with a belief that it brings blessings to the offerer, and sometimes cures him of bodily diseases that he may be suffering from. In India bhang is essentially necessary, both socially and medically. People have, to their great advantage, used the drug till now, and a certain religious veneration on account of its being offered to the deities has caused them to regard it as a necessity which they can ill-afford to forego. To merchants and jewellers, who are moderate consumers of the best sort of bhang, it would bring great mental trouble and vexation to forego the use of the drug which they have used for many generations, and which would prevent them from doing their business with ease and confidence. As bhang quickens the imagination somewhat, religious preachers, who use bhang, would not be able to preach as well without it. Scholars and writers, who are in the habit of taking bhang before they set themselves to their work, would find themselves, in grave difficulties without it. Bhang, when moderately indulged in, increases vigour and assists contemplation. If stringent measures of prohibition were adopted there would be great discontent, as users of the drugs cannot well do without them. Excessive ganja-smoking is bad and injurious; it weakens the nerves. The use of these drugs has been prescribed on account of their medicinal qualities by the schools of native doctors. In my opinion bhang is taxed unnecessarily. It is a mild stimulant, and a comparison of it with any other intoxicant cannot be made. I have said that the tax is unnecessary I think it also unreasonable. In India, in the face of an ever-increasing and exacting land tax, every product of the land, whether it be an article of life or an article of luxury, has been taxed, to the great burden of the poor classes. When, after bearing a land tax, the article is subjected to a special tax, the consumer is taxed twice. In the case of bhang, although it is not a necessity, it is a harmless source of enjoyment and relief, which often serves the consumer in ill-health as a valuable medicine, or prevents him from getting ill. Bhang is chiefly used by poor people, and to them every pie has its value. The tax, though not felt by the rich, is a burden on the poor.

Mr. William Almon, Abkari Department, Bombay, said :—I am aware that ganja is prepared in the districts of Ahmednagar, Satara, and Nasik, and that bhang is prepared at Surat. We receive supplies from these districts. I estimate that there are about 400 bhang drinkers altogether in Bombay. Garda is chiefly consumed as a drink in Bombay, and I estimate the consumers of garda are from 400 to 450. My belief is that the use of all these drugs is about stationary or slightly on the decrease in Bombay. Hemp drug consumers are confined to no particular class. These drugs are mainly consumed by labourers and religious mendicants. The better classes are chiefly habitual moderate or occasional moderate consumers of hemp drugs. The consumption of hemp drugs in Bombay is mainly confined to the male sex. Occasionally females may be seen smoking ganja or drinking bhang or garda; but the use of these drugs by females is exceptional. The use of these drugs is confined to adults. It is, I believe, very unusual for children to consume these drugs. I think it mainly depends upon the character of the individual as to whether he will acquire the habit or not. If the individual does not happen to associate or come in contract with consumers of these drugs, he will not probably smoke or drink himself. On the whole, I would say that the temptation to form the habit is not great in Bombay; but the habit would be very easily acquired if the individuals had friends and associates who were habitual consumers. I understand from my enquiries that the habit of smoking ganja, if of long standing, would be difficult to break off, and that the habit of drinking bhang is not so difficult to throw off. Offerings of bhang are said to be very acceptable to the god Shiva; but the offering of bhang is not essential. Offerings of bhang are said to be essential in the worship of Buldeo. Bhang is, I learn, offered to Shiva by those who cannot, on account of caste, offer spirits to the goddess. It would, I believe, be a serious deprivation to an habitual excessive consumer of a hemp drug of long standing to have his supply of the drug cut off. The habitual moderate consumer would not feel the deprivation so great; but a person of this class would feel the deprivation for some little time also. Some, at any rate, of the occasional consumers of bhang would also consider they had a grievance, as they believe that the use of bhang is beneficial to their health. I estimate the total number of hemp drug consumers in Bombay at from 3,000 to 4,000. In the Island of Bombay it would, I believe, be feasible to prohibit practically the consumption of hemp drugs. The drugs would to some extent without doubt, be smuggled and consumed illicitly. Prohibition would have to be enforced by making the possession and sale of a hemp drug a penal Act. Prohibition would, I think, be an ill-advised measure. It would cause much discontent among consumers, and, having regard to its use in Hindu religious rites, the discontent would not, I believe, be confined to consumers. I consider that the discontent consequent on prohibition would amount to a political danger. I believe that if the use of hemp drugs was prohibited many of the consumers would take to alcohol or opium, and many ignorant people would attribute the prohibition to the desire of Government to favour the consumption of liquor, particularly of European liquors. My belief is that wines and spirits are now being to a certain extent substituted for hemp drugs. I believe that many of the poorer classes of consumers of hemp drugs will go into the liquor shops if they have money. The hemp drug consumer resorts to ganja or bhang because it is a cheaper intoxicant, or he has caste objections against drinking liquor. I believe that the man with an English education whose caste feelings are not strong, and whose parents would occasionally perhaps only drink bhang, will now take wine or spirits as being according to his notions, more fashionable and in keeping with cultivated ideas. I am told that the moderate use of ganja acts as a digestive; it alleviates fatigue, and is a preventive of disease in an unhealthy country, or where the drinking water is not good. It is said also to be an appetizer. Bhang in moderation is reported to act as a food accessory, to alleviate fatigue, and to be a febrifuge. It is said also to have cooling properties on the system. Many of the Jain jewellers in Bombay are habitual moderate users of bhang. I am also told that in Guzerat and Kathiawar bhang is drunk by people in the hot season on account of its cooling properties. Many of these people only use it in the hot season. The habitual use of any of the hemp drugs, except in moderation, is, I believe, harmful. The occasional moderate use is, I understand, beneficial. I have come to these conclusions from what I see and hear. In Bombay it cannot be said that any large proportion of bad characters are habitual moderate or excessive consumers of hemp drugs. So far as I know or have learnt, there is only a little connection between crime and the use of a hemp drug. Consumers say that when they are under the influence of a hemp drug they feel timid and disinclined to fight; but I am also told that sometimes a ganja smoker acts violently. Some occasional consumers of hemp drugs are abusive when under the influence of the drug, I am acquainted with the present system of excise administration in respect to hemp drugs in the Island of Bombay, and I think it works fairly well. Some little improvement might be made; but there is no great need, I think, for any change. A very small number of people use hemp drugs in Bombay—from 300 to 400, I estimate—and the revenue raised is nearly Rs. 50,000 a year. So far as the Island of Bombay is affected, the quantity of a hemp drug which may be imported, exported or transported without a permit might, I think, be reduced from 40 to 5 tolas. This measure would tend to prevent people running out by rail to the Thana District and bringing back with them so much as 40 tolas of the drug, or any one bringing into Bombay so much. In the Island of Bombay there are seven shops where ganja, bhang or garda and charas are consumed on the premises. There are also thirteen places where bhang and garda are consumed on the premises. I feel very strongly that it would be a mistake to close such shops. The closing of these houses would cause a multiplication of smoking and drinking places, over which neither the excise nor police authorities would have control. It would increase the sale and smoking of ganja by fakirs and other very poor people at street corners, near markets, and at other places where people congregate. It would also drive many respectable ganja and charas smokers and bhang drinkers to prepare and consume the drugs in their houses, which would, I think, tend to increase the number of persons who make use of hemp drugs.

Mr. Laldass Laxmonji managing clerk to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, said. I know that offerings of bhang are made to the god Shiva in the months of April, May and June. During August and September these offerings are made also. Bhang mixed with water or milk is poured over the ling of Shivas. These offerings are made with a view of gaining favour of the god. The drinking of bhang is not considered as disreputable as the smoking of ganja. Still an individual does not like it to be known generally that he drinks bhang. I attribute the sentiment to the fact that excessive use of these drugs may cause a man to speak or act foolishly. I do not think that it would be feasible to prohibit the use of any of these drugs. The drugs will be illicitly consumed if at all obtainable. Prohibition could only be enforced by stopping the cultivation of the hemp plant. Prohibition would certainly occasion serious discontent among the consumers. In my opinion this discontent would amount to a political danger. Hemp drugs are prescribed by native doctors on account of their medicinal properties. Ganja-smoking is prescribed for indigestion by native doctors. In my own case, when I was about eighteen years of age, I first began to smoke ganja as a medicinal remedy, and the effect of the remedy was successful. Bhang is prescribed by some native doctors as a tonic. The immediate effect of the moderate use of ganja on the habitual consumer is instantaneous intoxication. It sets the mind at ease. It produces an appetite. The effect lasts from one to two hours. Immediately after finishing my smoke of ganja I drink about half a seer of milk, and this prevents the parching of the throat and refreshes me. I enjoy a good sound sleep afterwards and suffer no ill after-effects. The want of subsequent gratification does produce longing and uneasiness. I have been a moderate habitual consumer for the last thirty years. The habitual moderate use of ganja in my own case has not produced any noxious effects, physical, mental or moral. I am now 49 years of age and enjoy excellent health. I eat well and sleep sound. I work at home in the mornings and attend office usually from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. In my own case, when I have a difficult case to look into, I usually take it up after my smoke, and I find that I can deal better with the matter than I could without first having smoked. In my opinion the moderate use of ganja brightens the intellect. I think it is absolutely necessary that the ganja-smoker should have nutritious food.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday next.

ERRORS DONE BY THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit us to point out the errors of the Bombay University, through the medium of your valuable paper, committed in the result of the Previous Examination. We do not stand in doubt of the following numbers who are sure to pass. [We omit the seven numbers given, but they are quite at Dr. Macdonald's service.] The Examiners have committed mistakes in making up the totals. We hope that our amiable Registrar Mr. Macdonald would take the trouble of re-examining the papers of these fortunate candidates who have become sullen. As long as you are in this University till then there will be no partiality. Sir, now we warn you to make further inquiries about the papers of these candidates. If you do not mind at our important article then these boys will have to suffer a hardship of a year more. And besides this, there will be a shock to them. Now, if you require clear and sound explanation than what we have given, your order will be soon promptly attended to. Either the Syndicate should have a deep thought about this or the Registrar. We are awaiting for the favourable reply from you. We do not like to throw shame upon the part of the University.—Yours, &c.,

WE, A GROUP OF THE FELLOWS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Bandora, Dec. 13.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

Captain Walshe asks us to state that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the charitably-disposed may kindly subscribe for the Christmas dinner which it is proposed to give as in former years. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Any balance which may remain will be devoted to the Workhouse Poor Box. Contributions of cast-off clothing are also acceptable, many of the vagrants being in want of clothing. Presents of cakes, fruits, &c., will likewise be thankfully received at this season. We feel sure Captain Walshe's appeal will not be made in vain, and that there are many who will gladly contribute towards a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the Government Workhouse.

Mr. John Kirby Hedges, of Wallingford, one of the three representatives of the Upper River on the Thames Conservancy Board, has resigned, and there are three candidates for the vacancy. Mr. C. H. Cook, of South Stoke, who has done much for the interests of Thames anglers, may be described as the "Liberal" candidate, and his election would ensure the representation of the interests of the angling and boating public. In his address Mr. Cook advocates the abolition of the salaries paid to the Conservators. Captain F. Loder-Symonds, of Hinton Manor, Faringdon, is the riparian owners' candidate, and as such will have the support of powerful interests. The third candidate is Mr. A. C. Hewitt, of Maidenhead, who was defeated by Sir Gilbert East at the last election. Mr. Hewit comes forward as a riparian owner, but promises support to sundry reforms. As the representative of Mrs. Annie Smith in the Bray Reach fishery case, he had considerable experience of the legal aspect of fishing rights in the river, on which question he takes the riparian owners' side.

A professional ventriloquist in Lancashire has received what is perhaps as high a compliment to his professional powers as ever was paid to one of his tribe, and yet, as Mr. Toole used to say, "he is not happy." It apppears from proceedings at the Wallasey Petty Sessions that this ventriloquist prided himself greatly on his skill in imitating the cries of a dog, and that one day, at Seacombe Ferry, he agreed to give an exhibition of this sort of mimicry, and proceeded to do so by beating a handbag, from which the most agonising cries as of a dog appeared to come. The first result was that an old lady rushed at the ventriloquist and tried to hit him with an umbrella. She desisted when told it was a joke; but a man named Scott, a meat contractor, then rushed across the road, took the ventriloquist by the throat, and struck him on the face and head several times, inflicting injuries which led to erysipelas in the ear, for which the sufferer claimed damages. In the witness-box he repeated the sham dog-beating performance. For the defence it was contended that the defendant was genuinely received by the simulated agonies of the supposed dog; and had simply seized the bag in order to prevent further cruelty; and it was urged that any person playing such tricks in public must take the conseqences. Finally the magistrates dismissed the case, but made no order as to costs.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Yesterday afternoon H. E. Lord Harris held a levee at the Secretariat, this being his Excellency's fourth levee since his arrival in Bombay. The first levee was held on the 12th December, 1890, the second on the 9th December, 1891, and the third on the 14th December, 1892. The attendance at yesterday's levee was unusually large, and the ante-rooms were by 4-30 p.m. crowded by the gentlemen having the public entree. Lord Harris, attended by members of his staff, arrived shortly before that hour at the Secretariat, and was received by a guard-of-honour, which was drawn up in the western compound, consisting of 100 rank-and-file, with the Band, under the command of Captain S. Tomlinson, Lieut. F. W. English, and Lieut R. Snell. His Excellency, accompanied by General Budgen, went and inspected the guard-of-honour. His Excellency, on entering the Council Hall, in which the presentations were made, was met by the Members of Council, the Members of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation, and other high officers having the private entree. Among them was also Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on his Excellency's arrival at the Secretariat. The Volunteer Rifles Band played a selection of music during the afternoon. All officers of the garrison off duty attended the levee. The following is a list of the presentations made :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Acworth, Mr H A, C S
Barboro, Enrico Cesare, R Console d'Italia
Ballantine, Harry
Bayley, Mr Lyttelton H
Beaufort, Mr A F
Bishop of Bombay
Birdwood, Mr H
Bisset, Lt-Col W S S, R E
Bildt, Gillis de, Acting Consul for Sweden & Norway
Candy, Mr Justice
Campbell, Mr J M
Centeno, Sebastiao Rodrigues Barbosa, Consul Geral de Portugal
Chitty, Mr C W
Cox, Mr Arthur F, Madras Civil Service
Cooper, Mr C P
Cunningham, Brig Genl, C A Secy to Govt, Mil Dept
Cuffe, Mr T W Capt, BoL H
Dalhoff, The Most Rev Theodore, S J, Archbishop of Bombay
Douglas, Mr James
Farran, Mr Justice Charles
Fraser, Mr A H L
Falle, Captain P Royal Indian Marine
Freese, C W, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands
Firebrace, Lt-Col, F, Royal Engineers
Forrest, Mr L R Windham
Greig, Rev Thomas H
Haslope, Rev L Melvill
Hill, Captain G W, R N
Hughes, Mr Walter C, Chairman Port Trust
Jardine, Mr Justice
Lang, Mr, Acting Advocate General
Lewis Archdeacon Goldwyer
Little, Mr T D
Macdonell, the Hon'ble Mr W R
Marshall, Mr John
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Masotti, Francois
Omm

Balcrishnarao Bhaskarjee Pitale, Mr
Baldevjee Narandevjee, Mr
Bamanjee Nowrojee Horse Dealer, Dr
Beramji Naorojee Darabsett, Dr
Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Mr
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhavadekar, Dr
Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Mr
Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, Mr
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Bomanjee Sorabjee, Khan Bahadur
Bomonjee B Darabsheth, Dr
Bomanjee Sorabjee Wadia, Mr
Burjorjee H Dantra, Dr
Burjorjee Manekjee Talukdar, Mr
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Mr
C M Curseetjee, Mr
C Murar Rao, Rao Saheb
Camrudin Amirudin, Mr
Choonilal Punnalal, Mr
Chunilal G Gunderia, Dr
Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mr
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Cursondas Vullubdas, Mr
Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, Mr
Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Mr
Darab Peshotun Sunjana, Dastur
Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, Mr
Dady Hormasjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Dayabhai Jaduram, Mr
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Mr
Dharamsi Morarjee Gooculdas, Mr
Dharamsi Soondersdas Mooljee, Mr
Dhunjeeshaw Hormasjee, Khan Bahadoor
Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Daji Gangaji Rane, Rao Bahadur
Dhunjeebhoy H Wadia, Mr
Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthake, Mr
Dosabhai Kavasjee Patel, Dr
Dossabhoy Nusservanjee Wadia, Mr
Dossabhai R Bardi, Dr
Dostmahomed Allana Munjee, Mr
D J Mantri, Dr
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mr
Eknath Raghunath Khote, Mr
Ellapa Balaram, Rao Saheb
Erachshah Framjee Sethna, Dr
Fackeerjee Jewajee, Khan Saheb
Fazulbhoy MeherallChinoy, Mr
Framjee Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Mr
Framjee D Divecha, Dr
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Framji R Vicaji, Mr
F N Rahimtoola, Dr
Furdoonjee A Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Mr
Furdoonjee MerwanjeeBanajee, Mr
Futehally Shaik Ahmed, Mr
Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia, Mr
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
Ghellabhai Haridas, Mr
Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tezpal, Mr
Goverdhandas Khimjee, Mr
Goverdhanram M Tripathi, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
Gulam Mohomed B Munshee, Mr
G B Nene, Mr
G M Sathe, Mr
H J Dadysett, Dr
H M Masina, Dr
H S Poonagur, Mr
Hormusjee C Coorlavala, Mr
Hormasjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Hormasjee K Tavaria, Dr
Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Sirvai, Dr
Hurrychand Sadasowjee, Mr
Hurrichandra Yadowjee, Rai Bahadoor
Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Mr
Ibrahim Ahmadi, Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr
Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr
J C Merchant, Dr
J J Guzdur, Mr
J M Framjee Patel, Mr
J P Nanavati, Dr
Juggonath Sunderao Sanzgiri, Mr
Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Mr
Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Mr
Jamshedjee Dhanjeebhoy Patell, Mr
Jaya Karadi Lingu, Mr
Janardhan Gopal, Mr
Jehangier Eduljee Davar, Mr
J Cowasjee Jehangheer, Mr
Jeejeebhoy Framji Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Jeejeebhoy P Nicholson, Dr
Jevanjee Jamshedjee Mody, Shums ul Ulama
K N Bahadhurjee, Dr
K R Kama, Mr
Karsondas Chubildas, Mr
Kavasjee Bezonjee Setna, Mr
Kavasjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Mr
Kavasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Dr
Kazi Mahomed Ismael Chilmee, Mr
Kaikhosro N Kabraji, Mr
Kalabhai Lallubhai, Mr
Keshava K Acharya, Mr
Khoja, Abdullah, Dr
Kharsedjee N Seervai, Mr
Kharshedjee Nasserwanjee Wadia, Mr
Khunderao Morojee, Mr
Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Mr
Krishnarao Antoba, Mr
Lakhmidas Bhimjee, Mr
Laljee Bhimjee, Mr
Limjee N Banajee, Mr
Luchmon Singh, Rao Bahadur
Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz, Mr
Mancherjee Byramjee Colah, Mr
Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Mr
Manasukharama Suryarama Tripathi, Mr
Markand Nandshankar, Mr
Mehrwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr
Mirza Hossein Khan, Mr
Morojee Cassinath, Mr
Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr
Muncherjee C Murzban, Mr
Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Mr
Munjee Nathubhoy, Mr
Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Mr
Mahomed Khan Dehlvee, Khan Bahadur
M B Nikamba, Rev
M P Mody, Mr
M A N Hydari, Mr
N B Darabseth, Dr
N L Lakhmidas, Mr
Nana Morobaj, Rao
Nanabhoy Sadanandji Kale, Mr
Nanoo Khairaz, Mr
Nanu N Kothare, Mr
Narayan Vishnu Bapat, Mr
Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, Mr
Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr
Narotamdas Indraji Vaishnav, Mr
Nowrojee D Dhakmarvala, Mr
Noormohomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Panalal Pooranchand, Mr
Purbhoodas KishandasModi, Rao Bahadur
Peroshaw Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Peshotanjee Behramjee Sanjana, Dastur, Shams-ul-Ulama
PestonjeeMuncherjee Nicholson, Dr
Pestanjee N Wadia, Mr
Pestanjee Pallonjee Bhedwar, Khan Saheb
Pherozo Hoshung Dastur, Khan Bahadur
Pranjeevandas Callandas, Mr
Prabhotumdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr.
R D Sethna, Mr
R S Taki, Mr
Rahimbhoy Khairaz, Mr
Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Raoji Venayekrow Jugonathji Sunkersett, Mr
Ranchodlal K Desai, Mr
Rastamjee MerwanjeePatell, Mr
Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr
Ratiram Durgaram Dave, Mr
Runchordas Purshotum, Mr
Ruuchordas Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr
Rustam K R Cama, Mr
Rustomjee Dadabhai Moda, Dr
Rustomjee Jamsajee Ashbrner, Khan Bahadur
Rustomji N Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr
Rustomjee Manockjee, Khan Saheb
Rustomjee Nusservanjee Khory, Dr
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Banaji, Mr
S D Khote, Mr
S G Ajinkya, Mr
Sadanand Trimbakji Kale, Mr
Shapurjee Sorabjee, Mr
Shamrao M Rele, Mr
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Mr
Shantaram Withal, Dr
Shivram V Bhandarkar, Mr
Shridhar R Bhandarkar, Mr
Shrikrishna Wasudew Waslekar, Rao Bahadur
Shivajee Dhurmaji, Mr
Shivdas Purmanandas, Dr
Sittaram D Waslekar, Mr
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Mr
Sorabjee Manekjee Damanwalla, Mr
Sulliman Abdool Wahed, Mr
Syed F A Edroos, Mr
Tanasukharam Manusukharam Tripathi, Mr
TemuljeeBhicajiNariman, Dr
Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody, Mr
Tulsidas Manmohandas, Mr
V M Pakvassa, Mr
Vajeshankar Gowrishankar, Mr
Vamanrao Damodarjee Pitale, Mr
Varajraj Suntokrai Desai, Mr
Vasudeva J Kirtikar, Mr
Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Mr
Veeyayeck N Bhagwat, Mr
Venayekrao Gunputrao Kothari, Mr
Vijbhukan Atmaram, Mr
Wibhalrao Crisnnajee Wundekar, Mr

The undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the levee yesterday :—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart
Mr Von Syburg
Mr S D Sassoon
Mr W Bedford
Mr James Leask
Mr B Hargreave
Mr C B Prumler
Mr R C Dyson
Mr G W Sweet
Voty Lt-Col J H U Hallen
Surgeon Lt-Col T S Weir
Mr Rehemoobhoy Allana
Mr Munganlal K Pandit
Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy
Mr G C Pliston
Surgeon-Major Yeld
Brigade-Surgeon Lt-Col J Arnott
Mr G B Gunjikar
Mr G H Townsend
Mr J Stiven
Captain A Trevlin, B V A
Captain E F Nicholson, B V Rifles
Rev C Gilder
Mr Allan F Turner

MILITARY NEWS.

REVISED regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and respecting admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has been approved for issue.

INSTEAD of leaving Rangeon for Bombay on 1st January, the R. I. M. S. Canning will now remain at Rangoon until her full complement of timber is shipped; sailing, however, in any case, by 1st February.

A REVISED edition of the Home Volunteer Regulations have been approved, and will be issued to all concerned; and a revised edition of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army has been approved, and the edition of the 1892 cancelled.

THE Government of India have just found themselves called upon to find an extra lakh and a half of rupees this year for extra rations on the field service scale for the troops and followers in the Chin country and at all posts west of the Kalewa-Pauk line.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, will leave Poona on his third tour on January 2nd, and visit the following stations:—Kamptee, January 3rd—5th; Raipur, 5th—7th; Sambalpur, 8th; Mhow, 10th—16th; and Deolali, 17th. His Excellency will reach Bombay on January 18th.

THE Quartermaster-General in India having asked for a ruling defining the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to sanction expenditure in the acquisition of land for military purposes, with reference to clause 91 India Army Circulars of 1890, he has been informed that it was not the intention of the Government of India to authorise the Commander-in-Chief to acquire land without previous reference to them, and they would prefer not to extend his Excellency's powers of sanction in that direction.

IN connection with the issue of extra rations on field service by order of the officer in command, it has come to light that meat as an "extra" to followers has been given by the General Commanding the Burma District; but this generosity is said to be irregular and outside of the Field Service Departmental Code Commissariat-Transport, even when recommended by the Principal Medical Officer. General Officers Commanding have the power on field service to sanction additions to and alterations in the scale of extras for troops for a few days only at a time, and to the extent absolutely necessary.

ITEM 26 of the proposals of the Volunteer Committee of 1892 recommended that Local Governments and Administrations might be invited to consider the propriety of giving a special education grant of eight annas a head per month to schools for each European or Eurasian cadet taught therein, who is certified by the Commandant of his corps to be thoroughly efficient. This was approved by the Viceroy; but from want of funds has not been given effect to. The Government of India having suggested to Local Governments the advisability of making the grant recommended by the Volunteer Committee, has been informed in reply that funds cannot be found for the purpose stated, and that as the object appears to be a purely military one, it might form a legitimate charge in the Military Budget.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th instant. :—

THE BALLARD PIER.

Read letter from Messrs. Bulkley and Co., Contractors, Ballard Road Pier Works, dated 28th November 1893, addressed to the Acting Engineer, requesting him to arrange for the closing of the Ballard Pier and approach during the progress of the new work or at least until the new work is completed some distance out from the shore, as at present they are inconvenienced and will be more so as the work increases; and observing that it is desirable that they should be allowed to fence off the road from the corner of the Port Trust Building, making arrangements, if necessary, to pass Customs Officials and Pilots. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 28th November, 1893, submitting the above letter for favourable consideration, and stating that, if the Contractors be allowed to put up a fence as shown on tracing which he forwards, and the pier be closed for traffic until May, their work will be much facilitated, that he does think that the closing of the pier during the fair weather will cause much inconvenience to the public, but the Port Officer's Department can use it as usual, and that under clause No. 29 of the conditions of contract, the Contractors are bound to keep the steps open for traffic as long as required by the Engineer.

Resolution.—The Collector of Customs should be asked to obtain the sanction of Government to temporarily close the pier as a landing place from 1st January to 15th May, 1894, during the progress of the works, on the understanding that it will still be available for the use of pilots and Customs officials.

REPAIRS.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 1st December, 1893, reporting that Hopper Barge No. 43 requires extensive repairs to hull, deck and hopper doors to put her in good order, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,500 to be charged to depreciation account; and requesting sanction to take the work in hand.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 18th November, 1893, in continuation of the one, dated 16th July, 1893, submitting alternative schemes to afford increased facilities for the Coal Trade.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Resolution.—Tuesday, December 19th, should be fixed for the Annual Inspection of the Harbour and Light-houses.

Read letter from the Port Officer, s. s. Calder, dated 4th December, 1893, reporting that the s. s. Calder put back from sea, at 9-30 a.m., on the 3rd instant, and was boarded by Mr. Watt at the Pilot Schooner; that she had then about 28 inches of water in the after-hold owing to a leak in the stern glands of the shaft, and that by the advice of Mr. Walke, the vessel was taken alongside the sea wall of the Prince's Dock without any delay, and the Dock diver managed to stop the leak by putting some rope packing round the shaft and forcing it into the gland, after which the water was pumped out of the vessel. Read the following statement by Mr. J. F. Walke, Senior Dock Master, dated 4th December, 1893:—"About 0-30 p.m., yesterday, Mr. Bowack landed from the s. s. Calder, which vessel was off the dock channel. Mr. Bowack asked for the services of the Dock diver, stating that the Calder was leaking badly, and that they were unable to keep the water down if they stopped the main engine. I told him he could have the diver but would have to provide a safe boat to take him off in with the diving gear. At the same time I proposed that the vessel should be brought in and placed north of the Prince's Dock Gates. While the diver was being got ready, I told him the water in the Dock channel was very low, and it was possible the Calder might stick in the mud. I pointed out that she would then not be worse off than she was in deep water, and that the engines could be still kept working until the diver got to her. Mr. Bowack stated he did not objects to the vessel being put on the mud. I then made the signal for the pilot to bring her on (I should think within five minutes after Mr. Bowack landed), and she was placed in a position so that the cranes on the east wharf could be put on her if required. I also wrote to the Hydraulic Foreman to let us have steam as early as possible to assist the vessel. There was no delay on our part whatever, but the vessel was some time coming in. The Pilot stated that this was caused by his not being able to get the vessel to answer her helm, she being so deep in the water aft, and that on that account he had to make the signal for a Tug to assist him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port Revenues collected and paid into bank :—

	Current Financial Year, 1893-94.	
	Month of Nov.	Eight Months from 1st April.
Bunders and Land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	18,923 3 10	1,12,426 9 3
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	12,371 14 4	1,08,843 2 6
Elphinstone Estate	73,753 13 6	5,46,365 10 7
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	24,920 13 4	1,67,616 4 6
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	2,959 9 11	18,602 3 7
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,107 13 1	30,315 1 0
Warehouses	15,821 10 6	1,12,836 9 3
Total	1,51,858 14 6	10,96,350 8 8
Wet Docks	1,59,834 2 8	15,09,168 15 8
Dry Dock	6,709 11 6	36,294 1 5
Port Dues, &c.	12,196 13 3	85,590 1 5
Gross Total	3,30,689 9 11	27,80,404 2 4
Budget Estimate	Rs. 42,88,300	
Actuals		

	Last Financial Year, 1892-93.	
	Month of Nov.	Eight Months from 1st April.
Bunders and Land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	19,992 15 6	1,20,169 5 5
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	14,631 12 2	1,08,998 15 10
Elphinstone Estate	74,156 11 5	5,39,600 15 1
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	24,493 14 6	1,75,562 2 6
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	2,808 4 8	30,256 2 3
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,220 1 0	1,29,301 15 2
Warehouses	13,969 9 5	
Total	1,58,643 4 8	11,21,986 3 5
Wet Docks	1,26,295 8 6	13,55,801 0 5
Dry Dock	7,741 12 9	63,785 4 3
Port Dues, &c.	12,561 11 3	89,172 2 9
Gross Total	3,05,242 5 2	26,30,744 10 10
Budget Estimate	Rs. 44,28,378	
Actuals	,, 41,27,586	

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st Dec., 1893.	For week ending 1st Dec., 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	22
,, ,, out of ,,	21	13
,, transported	23	17
,, attended to	2	1
,, warped	5	3

Statement of vessels using the Port Trust Docks :—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	5
,, left	10	6
,, remaining in dock	11	6

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	
,, left	11	4
,, remaining in dock	9	10

THE MARSDEN MURDER.

ON Friday in the Marsden murder case the most important witness examined was Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Roe who stated he had examined the accused, at the request of the prosecution. He was of opinion that he was not of unsound mind, and possessed great powers of self-control, but was of a highly excitable temperament. Dr. Dickison, Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, stated that since prisoner came under his control he appeared at times to be temporarily insane. On Saturday evidence was heard for the defence, the witnesses examined being the warder in charge of the prisoner at the Lahore jail, who favoured the view that the prisoner was insane, prisoner's bearer, Aziz, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barrington Dalhousie, and Surgeon-Major Charles. The latter expressed the view that the prisoner was at times temporarily insane.

THE inquiry instituted by the Women's Industrial Defence Committee into the alleged expediency of bringing laundries under the Factory and Workshops Act has resulted in an interesting report, in which numerous typical cases of women employed in laundries are described in detail. The conclusions are, on the whole, decidedly unfavourable to the proposal. "We cannot (says the report) but conclude that bringing all laundries under the Factory Acts would crush out the small laundries, and concentrate work in big buildings; that this would mean more machinery, men, and lads, and fewer women, and would thus take away from a large class of necessitous women one of their chief resources."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Viewed from the platform of currency reform, supported as it is at present by the mere act of closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, the trade figures for October raise a mist which not only obscures the prospect but is exceedingly damping to the sprits of reformers. For the first time, I believe, on record the imports of merchandise in any one month, exclusive of bullion, have exceeded the exports of merchandise. The total imports of merchandise for October are entered at a value of Rs. 7,45,12,508, and the total exports at a value of Rs. 7,22,64,124, showing an excess import of Rs. 22,48,384. The position is still more adverse when we look at the figures of the import and export of silver.

The excess imports of silver in October were Rs. 11,273,807, against Rs. 61,40,806 in 1892 and Rs. 15,29,168 in 1891. So that irrespective of private remittances and returns in Government paper and gold bullion, the adverse balance of trade amounts to Rs. 1,35,22,191. Taking the figures of the four months—July to October—and comparing them with two previous years, I find that in 1893 the total surplus exports of merchandise are Rs. 3,58,82,775, against Rs. 9,05,14,087 in 1892 and Rs. 10,28,66,755 in 1891, and that the surplus imports of silver during the same periods are in 1893 Rs. 4,78,73,020, in 1892 Rs. 3,19,75,902 and in 1891 Rs. 78,15,461.

Excluding Council Bills, private remittances, Government paper and gold bullion, the balance of trade represented by the foregoing figures are in 1893—Rs. 1,19,90,245, in 1892+Rs. 5,85,38,185, in 1891 +Rs. 9,50,51,244.

It is impossible to look with complacency at these figures and feel assured that the act of closing the mints is alone sufficient to raise exchange gradually and permanently to 1s. 4d. If it were only the increase of merchandise imports which confronted us, it might well be said, and truly said, that the increase was due to several exceptional circumstances a part from the anticipation of a one and four-penny exchange, and was likely only to be temporary.

If the imports of silver had diminished to small weekly shipments since October, it might be true that, as was generally thought, the large shipments above referred to represented short-lived speculation. But when we see, as we are seeing now, a renewal of the active demand for silver—a demand which, it is said, is being met in a large degree by vast eruptions of hoarded rupees—a demand which is, in any case, abnormally large and persistent—the adverse position of trade in relation to exchage can no longer be glossed over by the plea of exceptional circumstances, or by reasonable hope of permanent improvement. In time it is possible that a contraction of currency may occur; but it is by no means clear that such contraction will assist exchange; and in the meantime it seems extremely doubtful whether the Secretary of State will be able to sell his bills to the extent of his requirements, while it is quite clear that adding to the gold debt of India is only heaping coals on to the fire. It is very much to be regretted that our financial advisers, in putting forward their scheme for a reform in the currency were so positive as to the effects of closing the mints so short-sighted as to the prospect of silver imports. However, we are brought face to face with the probability that the imports of silver may continue for an indefinite period on the scale of the last five months; and if so, it is difficlt to see how exchange can permanently improve, or, what is more important, how the Secretary of State will be able to provide for home expenses on the present system. There are many who believe that a duty on silver, either fixed or on a sliding scale, would have the effect of checking imports, but this is extremely doubtful, and considering the further dislocation whiob such a duty would cause in our trade with silver-using countries, most people engaged in trade would, I think, deprecate the experiment.

If the reform of the currency and the adoption of a gold standard is to be accomplished by the mere act of closing the mints to free coinage, the only means of at the same time supplying the need of the Secretary of State and restricting the imports of silver appears to be the sale of Council Bills without limit at best rates offering. A low rate of exchange would probably rule for a considerable period; but contraction, if that is the influence which will turn the scale, would probably take place faster when imports of silver were checked by the competition of Council Bills. The unexpected results brought about by the imports of silver make it absolutely necessary that Government should without delay review the present position, and in doing so I think they should invite and weigh carefully the opinions of leading merchants and bankers.

THE BANKIPUR MURDER.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Saturday before Mr. Justice Norris, James Vincent Chapman was charged with having, on October 14th, at Bankipur, murdered one Beperi Dosad, by shooting him with a gun. Prisoner, on the indictment being read, did not plead, but stared in a vacant manner about the Court, and then dropped his eyes, gazing steadily at the floor of the dock. The Judge said a jury had better be empannelled, to see if the prisoner was in a sound state of mind and able to stand his trial. Mr. Pugh, Sen., who appeared for Chapman, said the prisoner could not understand everything said to him. The jury were empannelled, and Surgeon-Captain Pilgrim, in charge of the Presidency Jail, was called. He stated that the prisoner had been under his observation since November 6th. He considered him unable to form houghts, except about things of a very simple nature; ideas did not arise in his brain of their own accord but only as a matter of suggestion. In reply to the Judge, witness said the prisoner's vacant look in Court was genuine; there had been his condition since he had been under observation. Witness considered he was not able to stand his trial. The jury having declared unanimously that in their opinion the prisoner was not of sound mind to undertake his defence, Mr. Justice Norris ordered him to be removed to jail, there to await the orders of the Local Government. At the same Sessions, before Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, Kanye Lall Dass was charged with forgery. He did not put in an appearance, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and his bail bond for Rs. 2,000 was escheated.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 5, as compared with the statement of November 28, 1893 :—

	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.
LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000 0 0	52,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,24,921 11 7	1,48,23,280 1 8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,92,87,753 9 2	6,04,63,176 2 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,67,554 8 6	7,07,147 0 3
Sundries	30,68,260 10 3	30,76,069 8 6
Rs.	10,43,48,490 7 6	10,42,69,672 12 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	93,25,975 0 0	98,65,538 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,31,511 0 0	60,23,471 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,27,600 5 4	99,34,049 1 1
Credits on do.	1,19,90,842 11 4	1,00,81,915 9 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,56,31,261 11 9	2,53,28,149 7 9
Balances with other Banks	4,81,950 7 4	6,10,722 3 1
Bullion	4,446 8 3	3,679 14 7
Dead Stock	12,23,070 2 2	12,55,127 15 6
Stamps	9,480 2 8	8,987 0 8
Sundries	16,88,670 7 8	16,75,849 0 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,81,37,560 8 4	1,98,01,775 8 7
Do. at Branches	1,94,30,121 6 7	1,91,45,377 15 3
Rs.	10,43,48,490 7 6	10,42,69,672 12 5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to December 5 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,08,940	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,07,299	Inc.
Other Deposits	11,75,422	do.
Post Bills	39,593	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,33,623	Inc.
Loans	1,93,551	Dec.
Account of Credit	19,08,927	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,86,887	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	16,64,215	do.
Do. at Branches	2,84,813	Dec.

WITH regard to Count Kalnoky's journey to Italy, a Vienna correspondent says: The "Neue Freie Presse" now learns that it is to be explained by the recent hostile attitude of the Vatican to the Allied Powers, and especially to Austria-Hungary. Since Cardinal Rampolla has been at the head of affairs, the Holy See has gradually turned its back upon the Triple Alliance and approached France and Russia." It is admitted that the Emperor has had some very painful experiences in his relations with the Vatican. The Czar, for instance, meets with the greatest willingness on the part of the Pope where the Russifiation of the Catholic Church in Poland comes into question, while the Emperor gets nothing but hard refusals in all church questions, and in Hungary the bishops are encouraged by Rome to oppose the Government. It is therefore regarded as more than probable that the meetings of the Austrian and Italian Foreign Ministers were held to devise means for resisting the attitude of the Vatican, in as far as it may be hostile to the interests of the Allied Powers.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

SATURDAY was the sixteenth day of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Green way, accountant, and Frederick Moss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Code, and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Howard, in resuming his speech, first drew attention to section 74 of the Indian Companies Act, relating to the balance-sheets of companies. He pointed out the bearing of the section, and remarked that one of the duties of the company was to file a balance-sheet with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies conforming to Table A as nearly as circumstances permitted, and certified by the auditor. They should understand once for all that this auditor was not an arbitrary selection of the directors. He was appointed by the shareholders. The shareholders were the masters of the bank, and the directors could have been removed by the shareholders. Therefore the directors were not the ultimate masters of the situation. As a matter of fact every half-yearly balance-sheet was not submitted to the Registrar. It was only necessary to submit the balance-sheet of the last half of every year. When in 1890 the attention of the Registrar was drawn to the fact that for fourteen years the balance-sheet had not been submitted in proper form, the balance-sheet was returned for the auditor's certificate. The dividend for the first half-year was an *ad interim* dividend, and it might happen that for the next half-hear no dividend at all might be declared. He again drew attention to the fact that there was no compulsion by law to submit the June balance-sheet. It was merely a convenient period at which to let the shareholders know the position of the bank. What Mr. King said as to the balance-sheet—and this was the kernel of the case, the weak point on the balance-sheet—what Mr. King said was that the balance-sheet must be a transcript of the accounts on the books of the bank. Otherwise it would not be a correct balance-sheet according to the books. Mr. King said the way to have a correct balance-sheet was that in the books any accounts should be written off which the manager should consider unrealisable. Counsel gave a concrete instance of what he meant. But Mr. King said, inasmuch as these debts were not written off, the book did not show a correct state of affairs. It was easy to say that now, but how would it appear at that time to persons ignorant of the management and secrets of a bank? When the balance-sheet was made up, it was a correct balance-sheet according to the books of the bank.

The Chief Justice: I entirely dissent from that proposition. The jury will take the law from me and not from you. The balance-sheet must show the state of the bank. If the books are false, the balance-sheet is false.

Mr. Howard: I am not disputing that.

The Chief Justice: You are; you say the balance-sheet would be a correct balance-sheet if it followed fales books. No man investing money could depend on the balance-sheet if that were a true direction. A true balance-sheet is a balance-sheet that correctly represents the affairs of the bank. It coincides with the books if the books have been truly kept. If the stat of the company has been misrepresented in the books, the balance-sheet should show the mistakes.

Mr. Howard: Well, gentlemen, I have only to draw your attention to the two balance-heets which have been since prepared by Mr. Henry, and which are apparently relied upon by the prosecution, and which he considers to be proper balance-sheets. To show that what I stated was not an incorrect proposition, so far as I understand it—

The Chief Justice: You can address a legal argument to me, but you shall not address a legal argument to the jury.

Mr. Howard: I am not asking the jury to hear a legal argument.

The Chief Jvstice: You are.

Mr. Howard: It is merely a matter of interpretation.

The Chief Justice: You can show that Mr. Henry's balance-sheet was not according to law if you like.

Mr. Howard: I am trying to show that Mr. Henry in the balance-sheet which he considered should be submitted as according to law, did actually show the whole of the accounts. He classes them into good and hopeful and irrecoverable. If the balance-sheet was not a transcript of the debts in the books of the bank, counsel continued, why should irrecoverable debts appear in it at all? As far as he understood the law, they must put before the public a true statement as to which of the debts that stood in the books of the bank might be classified as good and hopeful and which it was not absolutely certain would be recovered. But everything was subject to variation. They knew that there were always fluctuation in the value of property, not only landed property, but also scrip. Up to the balance-sheet of December 1890 there had been no such classification on the balance-sheets of the bank, and so far, the man preparing the balance-sheet had to take the total of the debts on the books. He should of course have shown what in the mind of the manager were good and what bad. Mr. King said if they wanted an absolutely accurate balance-sheet they must every year have a re-valuation of the securities, and have an expert to say what they would realise, and then enter them in the balance-sheet. That however involved a great deal of expense. Counsel would like to know how many bank managers did this, or had time to do it. The public trusted to the general capacity of the manager of the bank, and his experience and the position of the directors. The dividend was declared with the sanction of the shareholders in meeting, the shareholders were therefore supposed to take the matter into their consideration. He did not mean that they did not look for information from the directors. He reminded the jury that the directors had not finished their labours till September. They would remember that Mr. King only went into some of the accounts, and they could imagine the labour of the directors, in going over the books when they had no assistance, or only such as Mr. Greenway gave when he was called in. Greenway and Sells had to do all the work in a period of stress or strain. He mentioned this to show that the bank was for the time being undermanned, and that little help could be given to the directors in their enquiries. The directors went through the interest sheets with Greenway, and made some distribution of interest with the interest account and the unrealised interest account. He would ask them to consider Mr. Henry's balance-sheet with regard to the unrealised interest account. According to his balance-sheet for June he himself showed over Rs. 2 lakhs under reserve fund, and doubtful debt liquidation fund and the directors taking also Rs. 2 lakhs of capital, believed they were going on with 4 lakhs of rupees. They set apart a larger sum in the December half-year to the reserve fund. They were considering how they could act most prudently, and how they could provide a larger reserve fund. Unless they were to believe that it was a put up job, the observation he was going to make would have a good deal of force, because it showed their state of mind. They went into the various accounts. They were very ignorant men which was shown by their never doing what they ought to have done and leaving undone what they should have done, in preparing the balance-sheet of June 1890. Sums that were rearly in floating account were transfered to fixed deposits. It showed the generally careless way in which the affairs of the bank were managed. But they were trying to state more accurately the position of the bank. These accounts were paying more interest than any of the other floating accounts, and therefore they were put into the fixed deposit. The bank was paying extravagant rates of interest—6 per cent. at par in England and 8 or 9 per cent. to the Mussoorie Bank. They were doing themselves an injustice in entering these accounts in fixed deposits if they wanted to deceive the public. Because, though they were entered as fixed deposits yet they would appear a higher charge, for they would be receiving a higher rate of interest. In the June balance-sheet they put a larger sum to unrealised interest, making thus a larger provision, and in December they put a very much larger sum. They were putting aside a larger sum as a safeguard than the sum they were dividing. Counsel read the minute of the meeting of shareholders on 31st October 1890. There were sixteen persons represented by proxy and six present in person, they would see that the interest taken in the bank's affairs by the shareholders was very small—a very common experience. The *ad interim* dividend was confirmed and Rs. 5,000 was added to the reserve fund. What the shareholders were considering was the report of the directors (which counsel also read) as well as the auditor's certificate. They now came to the events of the winter of 1890-91. Mr Moss then resumed charge of the bank, and Greenway went on leave. When the balance-sheet for December 1890 came to be prepared, Mr. Moss sent a clerk with the proposed balance-sheet and the data on which it was prepared to the directors, who refused to consider it till Mr. Moss went down and explained it. Mr. Moss went down and satisfied them. Counsel now came to what he considered a strong piece of evidence as to Mr. Wilson's *bona fides* in this matter, the letter of 7th February 1891. This letter had a peculiar history. The only bit of evidence which could show that Mr. Wilson had gone into the items of the interest sheets was a postscript produced by Mr. Wilson himself in his press copy book.

Mr. Howard, explaining that he was not well, asked that Mr. Alston might be allowed to read the letter.

Mr. Alston accordingly did so, and also a letter which was to be referred to by Mr. Howard afterwards.

Mr. Howard, resuming, referred to Mr. Wilson's letter regarding his wife's deposit, in which he said, "Let me fall to the wall: but as I was the unfortunate means of getting her to lodge the money in the Himalaya Bank, do pray exert yourself and arrange to secure her money in some manner or other." In March they were parting with securities of the bank to the extent of three lakhs to the Mussoorie Bank, and receiving half a lakh of rupees. There were records which showed that Mr. Wilson protested against this transaction, saying he was open to conviction, but did not think it was in the interests of the bank. However, he was convinced, and the transaction was carried through. Mr. Wilson, according to the prosecution, had sold many of his shares; but the prosecution would say he still had his wife's deposits. Council was arguing this case on the supposition that Mr. Wilson was actuated by the basest of motives, his pecuniary interest in the affairs of the bank; but by the 29th April Mrs. Wilson's deposits had been repaid. What interest had he in allowing the false balance-sheet to be put forward. He had no reason to fear any cosequence as a director, as he said in the postscript to the letter of 7th February that he would not be a party to

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	20 pr. ct.	99
Commercial & Ld. Mgt.	5,000	100	100	15 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	200,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Chartor Bank	40,000	320	320	7 pr. ct.	320
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	30,000	$125	all	61	£ 3
National Bank o India	40,000	625	625½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	275
	750	50	150	7½	200
	500	50	50	12	90
Back Bay Baths	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bedham Pile	6,625	200	135	18	42
Bapty Brothers					
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	8 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,050
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	236
Delisle Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Inger & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70		70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	20 pr. ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rts. 21	206
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcus & Co., Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Maylor Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Maylor Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Presn.	200	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Skaudy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	3,000	100	100	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	90	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	320
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	740
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	805
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 4	410
Dowl Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	305
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	5,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Hinguaghat Mill	700	600	500	40	900
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hydernbad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,700	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	780
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	360
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,425
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,260xd
Maharaja Mysore S. & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Mahura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Ravalgaon Mills Co., Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,300
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	467½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vanishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	290
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	300	1,350	1,350	75	1,350
Albert Gimnina Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs 80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	265
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 7	120xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	122½ 215
Colaba	600	200	all		212½
East India	500	1,200	1,200	20	280
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,300 130
Fort	400	250	...		130
French	915	1,000	2,500	Rs. 80	1,18
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	150	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	475
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	122½ x
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32	370
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	120
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	10	171
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
New Bersar	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Nil	995
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Sabapathy (Cellary)	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	440xd
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	59
Sind	100	1,000	00	25	1,875
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	965
Surat City press Co., Ld.	1 200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 20	40 215xd
Volkart	375	200	all	...	
	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 70	1,035

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6	
China Leaf	,,	25-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	24-14	,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-11	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-2	
Bombay do.	,,	25	
English Sovereigns	,,	16	
Do. Dreamos	,,	15-13	
Bar Silver 17 Beltersnoon	,,	84	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	94	
rolas Dollars	,,	200	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	190	
ve Francs	,,	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Evening Party to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, "Darria Mahal," Malabar Hill, 9 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday next.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday next.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Barque John Davie entered, and the s. s. Clan Monroe, Ralphino, and Saint Giles, left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Samos left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-night, Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 15th instant.

INTERESTING TO PARSEE TRAVELLERS.—Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's Parsee Dhurramsala will be opened for travellers, either on the 20th or 23rd of this month.

LECTURE.—The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., will deliver a lecture, at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Some special aspects of the Christian Argument."

REPORTED THEFT.—Shiwlal Duryar, residing at Arthur Road, has reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 97-4-0, from a box in his room, on Tuesday last.

BAPTIST CHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered in the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, to-day, Thursday, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Alexander, entitled "The Earth, its Form." Chair to be taken at 8-30 p.m.

PARSEE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—Mr. Bomanjee Behramji Patel, the editor of the "Parsee-Prakash," will deliver, on Sunday next, at 4 p.m., at the Framji Kavasji Institute, a public lecture, entitled "The ancient and modern custom of dowry contrasted." Mr. Framji Dinshahji Petit will preside.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.—His Excellency Lord Harris and suite will attend the Gaiety Theatre, this evening, to witness a performance of "Jim the Penman," by the London Lyric Company. The Company's last nights are announced, and as will be seen from the advertisements, there will be a change of bill each and every night.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNT.—Balla Goona, a Hindoo cooly, aged twenty years, residing at 5th Lane, Khetwady, was, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, carrying on his head a large stone bottle, containing acid, along Abdool Rahiman Street, when he accidentally slipped and fell on the road, with the result that the bottle broke and its contents fell on his face and body, causing serious burns to both eyes. The man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated there.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Gray charged Cowasji Pestonji, Hoorcos Memkhan, and Dadamya Yacoob with theft in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 500, belonging to Jaiji, a Parsee widow, mother of the first accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship sentenced the first accused to three months, the second to two, and the third to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Mumdoo, aged forty years, residing at Sindee Lane. At 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday last, the deceased was going along Null Bazaar Road, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by back victoria No. 729, sustaining severe injuries to her body. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in ten minutes after admission. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Falkland Road regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Cassee aged three years, residing with her parents on the first floor of a house at that locality. At 1 p.m., on Sunday last, the deceased was looking out of a window on the balcony, when she accidentally fell on to the road, a distance of about 10 feet, sustaining severe injuries to her head and other parts of the body. She was picked up unconscious and removed into the house, where some household remedies were applied. On the following day, she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and brought home again, where she died at midnight. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore placed one Tolaya Sonaya, an old offender, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing two hens, valued at one rupee twelve annas, belonging to a woman named Abai, residing at Jacob's Circle. On Tuesday, afternoon, the fowls in question were grazing in the back yard of the complainant's house, when the accused came up and seeing that there was nobody in the yard, dropped a wet cloth on them and was taking them away; but was suddenly stopped and arrested by the complainant's husband, who had come out of the house on hearing the cackling of the hens. The accused, against whom stood a register of five previous convictions, admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT THE NOVELTY.—On Tuesday night, at the Novelty Theatre, the Victoria Theatrical Company performed the Talismanic Opera "Sangeen Bakavali," under the patronage of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. Almost all the seats were previously engaged, and the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The theatre and the grounds were illuminated with electric lights, and the building was decorated with banners, bunting, and flowers. The "audience" gave three cheers as the Parsee M.P. entered, and one of the proprietors of the company put a huge garland of flowers round his neck. Before the performance commenced a short one in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, specially composed for the occasion, was sung by the actors.

USEFUL WATCHES.—One of our leading firms of watchmakers, ever exerting itself in the matter of improvements and perfecting to the utmost our instruments for the measurement of time, has apparently spared no trouble or expense in bringing to the highest possible standard of accuracy those useful and necessary time-keepers—our pocket watches. From an advertisement, appearing elsewhere, Messrs. Marcks & Co., Limited, of Bombay, assure us that the maximum variation of their perfect watches will not exceed one minute per month, and as a guarantee that there is no exaggeration in this truly wonderful promise, they offer to incur the penalty of forfeiture of any truant or erratic performer when such a fact is brought to their notice within the month of its trial. Any one objecting to be speculative has here proof positive that his investment, if it is going to be one at all, will turn out a certainty, as one has absolutely nothing to lose, but has the alternative offered of obtaining possession of a time-keeper, the maximum variation of which exceeds the guaranteed one minute per month without payment.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon concluded the inquiry regarding the circumstances under which a Mahomedan girl, named Jainab, aged six years, met her death on the 23rd ultimo. It will be remembered that the deceased girl was found missing on the evening of the 23rd ultimo and on the following morning her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in a quarry-hole at the back of the Byculla Club. The police after making a rigorous inquiry arrested a Mahomedan, named Janmahomed Goolam Mahomed, who subsequently made a confession before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The culprit Janmahomed was placed before the Coroner's jury and the whole of the confession which has already appeared in these columns, was read out to him. The Coroner then recorded some further evidence which supported the accused's confession. The jury after hearing all the evidence and the accused's confession returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by asphyxia from drowning in a disused quarry-hole at the back of the Byculla Club, into which she was pushed by Janmahomed Goolam Mahomed under such circumstances that the act of the said Janmahomed Goolam Mahomed was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS. MURDER OF A HINDU AND DESECRATION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

ONE more of the riot murder cases, with the variation that the accused were all Mahomedans, was further tried yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. The prisoners in the case were Ahmed Sultan Dhobi and eight other Mahomedans, who were charged with the murder of a Hindu, named Keshav Gopal, committed on the 12th August, the second day of the riots, at Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, Old Nagpada; with damaging and defiling a place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus; rioting; voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and dacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the defence was continued.

Mahadowjee Tricum said he kept a grocer's shop in Telly Gully, off Bhendy Bazaar. On the first day of the riots, witness closed his shop on account of the riots, and went and hid himself in a room on the first storey of the house, where ten rooms are occupied by Mussalmans. Close to witness's shop is a beereseller's shop, and he told him to go and conceal himself there. When he went into the upper room, No. 3 was lying down there, suffering from sore eyes, which pained him. It was about 2-30 or 3 p.m. on Friday, the 11th August. Witness remained in the room till Monday morning. No. 3 was all the time in the room. He did not go out on Saturday at all. Four Ghattees were also concealed in the room, and remained there with witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—Telly Gully is two minutes' walk from Jankibai's temple. I closed my shop about 2-30 or 3 p.m. in Telly Gully, on Friday, the 11th August. Rioting commenced in Telly Gully about 2 or 2-15 p.m. on that day. Some of the Hindus there ran away for their lives, and some concealed themselves. I have a shop on the ground floor of a chawl, for which I pay Rs. 12 a month. There are ten or twelve rooms in the chawl occupied by low-class Mussulmans.

They are Seedees, dock-laborers, and Pathans?—No. One is a "Saiyad," and others are embroiderers.

Did any Mussulmans see you going into the room?—There were no men; they were women. When I went into the room, there was a man sleeping, and he told me to sit by him.

Did you see the sleeping man before?—Yes, he was No. 3. He used to make beerees in the shop next to mine.

You say you went into the room at 3 p.m. When did No. 3 wake up?—He was only lying down, and saying he felt much pain in his eyes.

How long did No. 3 continue lying down?—He was lying down all the three days. Sometimes he talked, sometimes he was lying down without speaking. Sometimes he went a short distance on the same storey for a few minutes. I could see him. The four Ghattees also remained in the room for three days.

To whom did the room belong?—To Meerun, the beeree-seller. Meerun and Abdoo brought the Ghattees into the room, one after the other.

Did they leave the house then?—Yes, and they returned to the room about 8 p.m.

Did they remain there?—I was much alarmed, and they reassured me. I cannot say whether they remained there all night. They went out the following morning.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Telly Gully is at a short distance from Jankibai's temple, and several streets intervene. I left the house about 7 a.m. on Monday. When No. 3 left his bed, he was out of it only a few minutes. He could not possibly have gone to Jankibai's temple in the interval. (Four Hindus called into court.) These are the men who found shelter with me in the room of No. 3.

Ahmed Hubib, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he did a large tobacco business, and was a man of property. He had a shop in Telly Gully, and a godown at Mandavi Bunder. Witness went to his shop in Telly Gully about 6-30 or 7 a.m. on Saturday the 12th August.

Had you any special reason for going to the shop at that hour?—Yes, I had heard a rumour that a shop in Telly Gully had been looted. On going there I found my shop safe. I remained in the shop till 3 or 4 p. m. that day I saw prisoner No. 3 that morning on the upper storey of my shop. He did not leave the place as long as I was there. He was suffering from sore eyes. Four Ghattees and one Bania were also in that room. I had given permission to a customer of mine, on Friday after the riot, to hide them in my room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—No. 3 makes beerees in my shop. I do not know where he lives. He has a mother, but I don't know whether he lives with his mother.

Had No. 3 ever slept in your room before?—May be. Many men sleep in my room upstairs. The room has been rented by me for Rs. 7 a month for storing tobacco and making beerees.

At what time on Friday did you go to Telly Gully?—About 3 p.m.

Was the shop shut or open?—It was open.

Who was in it?—A servant, named Yar Ali.

Did you go to the shop on Thursday?—Yes, I daily go there for an hour or two.

Did No. 3 make any beerees on that day?—I don't remember. I have no memoranda of work. I did not go up into the room on Friday. I went to it on Saturday morning, and remained there doing nothing, because my men were alarmed in consequence of the riots.

Meerun, a beeree-seller, said that on Friday, the 11th August, after lamp-light time, he took four Hindus, and concealed them in the last witness's room, in Telly Gully. Those Hindus were in witness's employ to make beerees, and he removed them into the room for safety. (Four Hindus produced in court.) Those were the four men. Witness had got his master's permission to keep the men in that room. He took the men upstairs one after another. There were in the room a Bania, and accused No. 3 who was suffering from sore eyes. About 7 or 7-30 a.m. on Saturday, witness again went into the room and saw there accused No. 3, the Bania, and the four Ghattees. He left the room soon after. He went to see that his men were safe. Witness again went there about 2 or 3 p.m. and saw the same men in the room. The four Ghattees returned to work ten or twelve days subsequently. They were there till 7 a.m. on Monday. They did not return to work on Monday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I live in Kavat Gully. Prisoner No. 3 lived in the same house with his mother. That house is next to the deceased's in Kavat Gully. The mother of No. 3 was living there, but No. 3 was ill.

Your master's shop is close to the Pydhownee chowkey?—Yes.

A minute's walk from the chowkey?—I cannot say.

Telly Gully is ten minutes' walk from the shop?—About five minutes' walk. I took the men into the room for safety.

Did you make four trips in taking the men?—Yes, four trips. It was after sunset and about lamp-light time.

About the time you left, there were a large number of troops at Pydhownee?—Yes. There was much excitement.

And the military were all round the chowkey?—Yes, they were there.

Why did you not take the Hindus there?—I was afraid. I feared that by some mischance I might be taken up. I obtained Ahmed's permission about 5 p. m. to take the men for shelter in his room. I went to his house at Khadak for the purpose. All was quiet in Telly Gully, at 6-30 p. m. No Marwaree's shops were looted there.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Before taking each Ghattee from the shop, I had him dressed as a Mahomedan. They were disguised as Mahomedans one after the other. I, and not my master, obtained permission from Ahmed to take the Ghattees to his room. I call Ahmed "sett" as we purchase our tobacco of him. Although the military were at Pydhownee, I did not consider it a safe place for my men. There are several streets included in the words Telly Gully. There was no rioting in the part to which I went. There was some disturbance further off, but I did not go to see it.

Succaram Narayen, one of the four Hindus who was removed by Meerun in disguise on the evening of the 11th August, gave corroborative evidence. He worked in Meerun's shop, at Pydhownee, the owner of which was one Dada Jeewa. Meerun managed the shop. There was a great deal of rioting on Friday evening, and witness was afraid to go home. He was taken to a room in Telly Gully disguised as a Mahomedan. A Bania and accused No. 3 were in the room. Witness was the first of the lot of four taken to the room. He remained there till Monday morning, No. 3 did not leave the room at all on Saturday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I went to Telly Gully in disguise. I was afraid, but I had confidence in Meerun. The Bania, who was in the room, went into his shop by a ladder in the rear of the house and cooked "khichree," which we Hindus went and ate in the shop. We ate nothing on Friday evening. On Saturday, about 11 a.m., we had our meal.

Re-examined.—Till that hour accused No. 3 was in the room. Meerun took away the Mahomedan dress on leaving each of the Hindus in the room.

Wittoo Govind, another of the four Hindus who were disguised, said that, on the evening of the 11th August, he was removed by Meerun and Abdoo to a room in Telly Gully. He was made to put on a pair of trousers, a coat, and an embroidered cap. Witness found in the room Succaram, a Bania, and accused No. 3. On Monday morning, the five Hindus left the room together. Accused No. 3 was in the room all day on Saturday. He did not go out for an hour or two on Saturday morning. He was suffering from sore eyes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I never saw accused No. 3 at Meerun's shop.

Your shop is about ten paces from the Bhendy Bazaar?—I cannot say; it may be ten or twelve paces.

You can see the Pydhownee police chowkey from your shop?—If I stood in the room near my shop.

Why did you not go to the police station or to the soldiers, stationed at Pydhownee, for protection?—Because Meerun said the soldiers were only stationed there. They were not patrolling.

Why did you not ask to be taken to the Hindu quarter, which was close by, where the military were?—Meerun said if he took us to the Hindu quarter, he would be beaten.

Why did you not go in your Hindoo dress?—We had not our dress in the shop. We had only a cloth and a cap.

Why did you not ask the protection of the police near the mosque?—There were no police there.

Did you see any rioting in Telly Gully?—No, it was quiet there.

How did you get your food in Telly Gully?—The Bania cooked "khichree," and we ate it in the loft.

Did you all take your food in the loft above the room?—Some of us ate it in a room downstairs.

Did you take your food at the same time as Succaram?—No. Sometimes Succaram ate first and I afterwards, and *vice-versa*.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—If I stood in the road near my shop, I could see only the eastern side of the Pydhownee chowkey, whence there is no passage to the chowkey. I should have to take a turn to reach the chowkey.

Bhawoo Macoond, another of the four Hindus working in Meerun's shop, gave corroborative evidence.

Bhickoo Gopal, another of the four Ghattees, said that, on the 11th August, he was taken by Meerun and Abdoo to the room in Telly Gully, where he saw his three companions, a Bania, and the third accused, who was suffering from sore eyes, and did not leave the room at all on Saturday, the 12th August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—Our sett said he would protect us, and we therefore followed his advice, and went with Meerun to the place he took us to. I saw no troops or policemen who could have protected us. The Bania cooked and gave us "khichrees" to eat. Some of us ate in the loft above the room, and some in a room below. I spoke to the third accused. He said he was suffering from bad eyes, and that was the reason he did not want to go home.

Ganesh Matadin, a dhobie in the service of Dawood Jariwalla, said he collected rents for Dawood for his washing ground, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Accused No 1 was one of the tenants of the ground. During the riots, witness gave protection in his house to certain men. When the riots broke out, the dhobies remained on the ground, the whole of the Friday night. There is a house built there for their use. Two or three dhobies remained there, among whom was the first accused. They remained there the whole of Saturday.

Cross-examined.—The washing ground is near Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' factory, and near a chawl occupied by Hindus. The dhobies, with the exception of the first accused, were all Hindus. The latter remained on the ground the whole of Saturday and Sunday, and left the place on Monday morning. Even while preparing his meal on Saturday, he could see that the first accused and the three Hindus, who were with him, were in the dhobies' shed the whole of the day.

Re-examined.—My wife assisted me and cooked for me. I have my wife and children living with me. I gave food to the first accused, who is a Mahomedan. The others, who were Hindus, cooked their own food in their shed.

Boodia Gayadin, a ramosee in the employ of Dawood Jariwalla, said No. 1 was among the dhobies who washed on his master's ground. They were in the habit of going home in the evening. On account of the riots, however, they remained there on Friday night, the 11th August, and the following day. No. 1 did not go out at all on Saturday.

Cross-examined.—Witness heard of the riots going on in the town, but did not go out of the cart. All the five dhobies who came to the ground on Friday morning remained there that night and the following day, No. 1 was the only Mahomedan among them, and remained concealed in the shed until 10 a.m. on Monday. Ganesh gave him food.

Tricam Abba, a Marwaree, said he kept a shop at the corner, as Kavat Gully. He knew the ninth prisoner, who kept a shop opposite to him.

Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Do you remember the morning when Jankibai's temple was broken?—I know nothing about it.

Do you remember the day of the riots?—I know.—nothing about the riots. (A laugh.)

Did you close your shop on Friday?—Yes.

Why?—Because there was a quarrel—(a laugh) and all the Marwarees' shops in the street were closed.

On the Saturday, did you open your shop?—For a short time. I saw the shop of No. 9 was also open. I afterwards closed my shop and don't know anything more.

Cross-examined.—No. 9 kept a shop for the sale of vegetables.

Were you afraid or not?—I was looking out for my son, who had gone to Dongree.

Were you afraid or not?—Why? I was looking out for my son. He came at 6 a.m. on Saturday, having remained out all night. I opened my shop, took him in, and shut the shop again.

Mahomed Jaffer, father of the last prisoner, said he lived in Kavat Gully with his son. The last witness kept a shop opposite to his son's shop. Witness opened the shop at 6 a.m., on Saturday, and it remained open all day. His son was all day in the shop.

Cross-examined.—There was a disturbance in the street on Saturday. Witness knew nothing of Keshav's death. He had not heard of the destruction of Jankibai's temple that day, and knew nothing about it. When witness went home about 11 a.m., his son was sitting in his shop.

Mohideen Abba said he was in the employ of No. 4, who kept a shop in Kavat Gully. On Saturday morning witness did not go to the shop.

At this stage the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

TOUR OF PARSEE CRICKETERS TO SOUTHERN INDIA.

IN the absence of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, who is unable to join the team, Mr. S. B. Spencer will take a team of Parsee cricketers to Secunderabad and Madras, to play a few matches there. The team will start from Bombay on the 20th inst., and will play the Secunderabad Gymkhana on the 22nd and 23rd inst., while at Secunderabad the team will be the guests of Sir Asman Jah, who has kindly promised to put them all up at his own palace, the Bushir-i-Baug. From Secunderabad the team will proceed to Madras, where they will play the Madras XI., on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant. At Madras they will be the guests of the Madras Cricket Club. Probably the matches will be twelve a-side.

The following gentlemen will comprise the team:—Mr. S. B. Spencer (captain), Messrs. M. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, D. E. Mody, N. C. Bapasola, B. C. Machlivala, Dr. D. F. Dubash, Messrs. P. D. Kanga, D. M. Raja, C. M. Patel, K. M. Mistry, K. H. Judge, E. D. Shroff, and D. B. Tapia (umpire).

THE unique distinction of a triple "blue" has fallen to the lot of Mr. C. B. Fry, who has just been elected as cricket captain at Oxford for next season. Mr. Fry is already President of the University Athletic Club and captain of the Association football eleven. It may be interesting to know that Mr. Fry plays back in the winter game, is a dashing batsman and good fast bowler in the summer pastime, and in the athletic department holds the "record" for the long jump. He is a scholar of Wadham College, and took first-class honours in Moderations.

IN Paris the Municipal Council is well satisfied so far with the results of their experiment in boarding-out pauper lunatics. Early this year eighty-two patients were sent from the asylum of Ste Anne to the little town of Dun-sûr-Auron, in the Department of the Cher, the inhabitants of which had petitioned to be allowed to cater for them. Of these eighty-two patients, nine were found to be too violent, and were sent back to Paris, but the other seventy-three were apportioned out among the cottagers, sixty-five being women and eight men. A Committee of the Municipal Council have just been down to Dun-sur-Auron, and they report that the lunatics were well and comfortable, and that the only complaint that any of them had to make was that they could not see their relatives very often, owing to their distance from Paris. In every case there was a marked improvement in their health, and some seemed to be on the road to complete recovery under the influence of rest and quiet. The peasants who take care of them receive from ten pence to a shilling a day per head.

THE ABOLITION OF THE CHAIR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND PHARMACOLOGY.

SUBJOINED is the text of the memorial to the Governor and President in Council, adopted at the public meeting of the medical profession held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union on Tuesday evening, and fully reported in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

To H. E. the Right Hon'ble George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E, Etc., Governor and President-in-Council, Bombay.

The Humble

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

'XMAS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never exceiled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31, Abdool Rhemun Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUHJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, a Shorthand Writer TEACHER. Apply to the MANAGER, Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR CATHOLIC 'XMAS, NEW YEAR, and BIRTHDAY CARDS, 'Xmas Cribs, and other Catholic Articles for Presentation, go to CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, opposite Fort Chapel, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kanyara Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 23, Church Gate Street.

MAJOLICA FLOWERPOTS.—Just Unpacked, a large Selection of very pretty Majolica Flowerpots, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 10.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Fondants, per lb. Rs. 2; Strawberries per lb. Rs. 2; Cocoanuts, per lb. Re. 1-8; Acid Drops of Assorted Flavour, per lb. Re. 1.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Xmas List Free on Application.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road Bombay.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Infantry Officer's CHARGER, very handsome, very quiet, stands fire, goes in harness. Light bay Arab gelding, over 14.2. Sold only because Owner is going on furlough.—Apply to "RIFLEMAN," care of this Paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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GENTS' 2-Button White KID GLOVES, reliable quality, Rs. 2 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THE INDIAN EYE ON ENGLISH LIFE, most favourably received by the Press in England and India. Price: Rs. 4-8. To be had of JEHANGIR B. KARANI & Co., Ld., Empress Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BILLIARD TABLE.—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, G. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!! Drink Bovril. It is 50 times more nourishing than Meat Extract or similar other Beef Tea. It is the only preparation that supplies Animal Nourishment to Invalids and Weaklings. Only Annas 14 per Bottle.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 43, Medows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on MONDAY, 18th Instant, from 5 to 7 p.m.

All Civil and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Levee are invited together with the Ladies of their families to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Order,
E. H. COX, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th December, 1893.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.
PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of PRESENTING an ADDRESS of WELCOME to Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJI, M.P., on his arrival in this City for the first time after his Election as a Member of Parliament, and to present to him Addresses of Weclome from various parts of the Presidency.

Mr. Dadabhoy will next UNVEIL the PORTRAIT of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., late President of the Association.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

AUSTRALIAN
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

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For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £65 3-8; and a reduction of ¼ per cent. in the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅝ per cent., were the only changes yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter. The quotation for Silver in New York, was still nominal; demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent., to 4·87 dollars. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with Bombay Skins 1d. per lb. higher; Up-country ½ to 1d. higher; and light Madras 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher. The total quantity of Skins sold at this sale was 730,000 out of 839,000 offered.

Bombay Linseed was quoted yesterday at 41s. 3d. on the spot in Liverpool, Ex.-Quay; and No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool at 5s. 3d. per cental, Ex.-Quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London at 38⅛s. cif., per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, the tone of the market having been flat; Brown Rapeseed at 35s. 9d. cif., per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; and Linseed at 42½s. per 416 lbs. cif., sellers, shipment this and or next month, to Havre-Antwerp-Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indian *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. for December-February deliveries, and 4 7-32d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 24,000 bales. The Manchester Market was still quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 13-16 cents., while March Futures were 2 points higher, at 7·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season, and those for the same time in the two previous years.—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	55,000	41,000	69,000
Three days' do.	162,000	114,000	158,000
Since 1st September.	3,453,000	3,090,000	4,214,000

Only a small business has been passing in Cotton here again to-day, in a quiet market, but without further change in rates. Exporters have bought only 150 ready new Akola, at Rs. 119½; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 173; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, consisting of 300 old Barsee, at Rs. 176-84; 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 190½; and 153 each, of Morvi, at Rs. 178½; and Anjari, at Rs. 176; and in ready new Cotton, of 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 183; 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 188; and Akola, at Rs. 186; and 50 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 177 per candy.

WHEAT remains in the same quiet state, with very little business doing, but with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A further decline of one anna per cwt. has been established to-day in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 7-8-6 to Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value, the tone of the market having been quiet, and business for export upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,260	bales.
Wheat	15,952	cwts.
Linseed	9,022	,,
Rapeseed	9,552	,,
Gingelly	7,469	,,
Groundnuts	538	,,
Castorseed	6,814	,,
Rice	5,973	,,

FREIGHTS are steady; and there is now but little tonnage offering even at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per ton. Business has been done to-day, for January shipment to Hamburg, at 16s. 3d. fo Seeds, and 17s. per ton for Cotton.

EXCHANGE again opened weak at 1s. 3d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits for December delivery, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for next year, a few Bills having been placed into next year at 1s. 3 3-16d.; but, at the close, things steadied a little on receipt of later advices from Calcutta, and this rate was not obtainable beyond this month. Bank Telegraphic, we also heard, was available, for present transfer, at 1s. 3 1-32d., rumours of an impending duty on Silver being current in Calcutta and London, and our market closed steadier in consequence, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 31-32 to 1-16d.	p rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 to 1s. 3 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1'59⅝	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at some advance on last evening's quotations for Fours, 105 3-16 for Money, and 105 1-16 for Account was first quoted this morning; but, later on, business was looked for the settlement at 105 1/8, and the market closed steady at 105¼ for cash, and 105 1/8 for the early January account, the price of 3½ per Cents having remained at 99.

SHARES have been dull to-day, and both in Cotton and Press Scrip no further change in rates has taken place; the only alterations in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay Flour Mill shares; and a decline of Re. 1 in Delhi and Northern Flour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8
Bar Silver	32

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Giava left Hongkong for Bombay on the 12th instant.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Nyanza sailed from Zanzibar on the 12th instant for Bombay via Muscat.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Singapore Saigon cable interrupted.
Haiphong Hongkong cable interrupted.
Turkish route interruptod beyond Bagdad.
Cable San Domingo Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of Domingo.
Mails for Madagascar close at Durban, at 11 a.m., on the 14th instant.
Mail for Hongkong closes at Singapore, at 4 p.m., tomorrow, 14th.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond nd a ron tier.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 9th December, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,77,917	7,21,488	6,452	9,05,857
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	—	—	—	8,36,889
Increase				Rs. 68,968.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

NELSON—HODDER—December 1, at St. Mary's Church, Camp, Aden, by the Rev. P. R. Harrison, M.A., Chaplain, Horatio William Nelson, B.A., Chaplain of Aden, only son of William H. Nelson, St-angford, Co. Down, to Alice Hodder Hodder, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hodder, J.P., of Ringabella Co. Cork.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLACK—December 13, at Bombay, the wife of Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LESLIE—December 3, at Mercara, the wife of M Leslier Executive Engr, P W D, of a son.
MORSE—December 6, at the Royal Artillery Lines, Mian Mir, the wife of Surgeon-Major R E Ricketts Morse, Army Medical Staff, of a son.
PAXTON—December 5, at Quilon, Travancore, S India, the wife of A F P Paxton, 17th Madras Infantry, of a son.
WALTHEW—December 10, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, The wife of Frederick H Walthew, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOLDEN—BISHOP—December 8, at Coimbatore, by the Rev S J Long, Harry C Golden, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Mary J Bishop, of Southampton.
MOODY—DITCHBURN—December 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, (by license), William H Moody, of Lahore to Florence Sophia, elder daughter of James C Ditchburn, R M S S Co, of Southampton, Hants.

DEATHS.

DUNHILL—December 9, at Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Mary Ann, widow of the late C Campbell Dunhill, end mother of Surgeon-Major A McM Paterson, 2nd .Goorkhas, Dehra Dun, aged 73.
SEDDON—December 23, at Quetta, in the Railway Hospital, of childbirth, Florence Seddon, the dearly beloved wife of Abel Seddon, North-Western Railway, Sibi.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

THE Court of Appeal has reversed the conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the Guzerati poet or rhapsodist Kanji, for writing and publishing a pamphlet, in verse, alleged to be calculated to excite the Hindus to renew the recent disturbances in Bombay. Mr. Cooper held that the prosecution had shown that the pamphlet in question was calculated to excite local passions, and that its publication at such a time was wanton and seditious; he convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 201, the non-payment of which would involve an additional month's imprisonment. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade in the full and able judgements which we published yesterday, quashed this conviction and acquitted the accused. The grounds for this course are set forth with much care and minuteness. The learned judges had the advantage, denied to Mr. Cooper, of having before them a complete translation of the whole of the poem or rhapsody on the "Terrible Riots of Bombay"; and it must be admitted, that when read as a whole, the impression conveyed is not so lurid and sinister as the detached passages produced at the Police Court seemed to imply. Kanji was charged, with writing and publishing the pamphlet with the object of inciting the Hindus to attack the Mahomedans. The defence was that he had no intention to incite the Hindus to attack the Mussulmans, but on the contrary urged both sides to peace and concord, and to act on the injunction contained in the Royal Message "restore peace without making delay." What he wrote not being actuated by a malignant design, or wantonly, the pamphlet should not, it was argued, be regarded as an instigation to riot, and even were any Mussalmans excited or irritated by some passages referring to them, that would not constitute illegal matter and, therefore, did not bring the writer within the scope of Section 153 of the Penal Code, which only punishes provocation malignantly or wantonly caused and arising out of action in itself illegal. That defence seemed inadequate to the Chief Magistrate, who held that the last line of the seventh song, "Fight Again," and the eighth song following, exhorting men to "dare to die," incited the Camattees and Ghatees, whose prowess the poems exalted, to renew the riots. The Chief Magistrate also found that the poem was written wantonly, very bitter feelings existing at the time it was composed between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. Both the learned judge consider that this construction cannot be put on the poem when taken in its entirely.

Mr. Justice Jardine holds—and Mr. Justice Ranade concurs—that the passages impugned when read with the context are no more than poetical praise of the conduct of the Camattees and Ghatees, poor men of inferior caste, who, when men of higher caste, hung their heads, and were sore afraid, came forth and excercised the right of self-defence conferred on them by law. In support of this view the text of the seventh and eighth songs are quoted. The seventh song is a rhapsody in praise of the Camattees, who "bathed their valiant bodies in blood," never turned their backs, and broke through the rioters line (or wall were not afraid, and foiled their enemies. In translating this song for the proceedings in the Presidency Court, the interpreter stated that the breaking of the "riotous *tatta*,"—literally wall—meant that the Camattees had broken through "files of rifles," *i. e.*, had attacked and overthrown the troops on duty in the streets. It is now admitted that this interpretation was incorrect. The "riotous wall" meant not the troops but the dense line of rioters, who were successfully resisted. It must be admitted that when this error is corrected, the line can no longer be said to incite the Camattees to rise against law and order. They are praised not for opposing the troops, but for opposing rioters, which, of course, is not an offence. A police officer when asked the meaning of the line as correctly translated, stated that the words signify that "you have broken the row of people going to make a disturbance," Mr. Justice Jardine draws the very legitimate conclusion that it be no longer a question of reading the line as an incitement to attack the Queen's military forces, though indeed it does not seem to have been seriously, if at all, relied upon for that purpose in the lower court. The gravamen of the charge laid against Kanji was that he had incited the Hindus to attack the Mussalmans. The learned Judge held that the question to be decided by the Appellate Court is, whether the passages cited taken with their context bear in their natural and obvious sense the interpretation put upon them by the Chief Magistrate. His Lordship showed the difficulty of arriving at the natural and obvious sense of even prose writings as shown in many historical trials in England; and he rightly holds that the difficulty is not lessened in the case of poems or rhapsodies in which the writer makes free use of metaphor and imagery. In his view the poem had for its purpose the description of the great riots. It is due to the poet to acknowledge that he includes in "the list of evil things done which deserve reprobation, the striking down of a European lady, whose carriage was stopped by men with clubs. He enumerates amongst the deplorable events the inability of the police—from their small numbers—to control the rioters even when the "Great Magistrate" and many officers came from the Fort. The crime which, according to the poetic pamphleteer, roused the Camattees and the Ghatees to fury is a quite apocryphal outrage of the modesty of Camattee women. No offence of this gross kind happened, or was even alleged to have happened, on the first day of the riots, though an occurrence which took place two days afterwards, gave some colour to the representation. The uprising of the valiant Camattees—most of whom remained quiet enough, to their credit be it said—is stated to have been the source of the worst anxieties of the authorities who were perplexed by successive risings in different parts of the city. The turmoil began to subside when the ubiquitous Superintendent Brewin deprived the Bandora butchers of their knives, though "the raging stream of riot, lust, and murder" swept over the city for two days before the wicked were struck down. As understood by the learned Judges the verse of Kanji is a second Iliad telling the woes of another Troy, in which, as there was no Helen, there was no final conflagration, and irremediable ruin did not overtake the city. On the contrary, "the great sinful rioters were suppressed by the valiant British;" the darkness of quarrel closed, and the sun having arisen, Bombay again shines forth in undimmed glory. How can such a poem on such a theme be seditious? It is a highly creditable literary effort when looked from the point of view of pure criticism, the object of which is, as Mathew Arnold taught, to search out the best and reject or ignore the less admirable in every literary effort.

This was not the view of the pamphlet taken by the Advocate-General, who appeared before the learned Judges to uphold the conviction. He asked why if the Camatees and Ghatees were only fighting in self-defence, as had been suggested, the poet should speak of them as descendants of Sivaji, whom he characterised as a freebooter from whom the two races in question could not claim descent. As to the contention that the whole poem must be read before its effect upon the reader could be ascertained, Mr. Lang trenchantly observed that in times of excitement men carried away by the emotions of the hour do not calmly sit down to read and reflect on a whole poem, but finding an inflammatory stanza in the earlier part are only too ready to act upon it. As to the argument that Guzerati is not the spoken language of the people, and therefore a poem printed therein was not calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, the Advocate-General asked how it was the pamphlet was addressed to the Camatees if it was not intended for their perusal. As a matter of fact Guzerati is the vernacular most commonly used in Bombay in the printing of papers and pamphlets, and the Mahomedans use it almost exclusively in their account books, and in commercial transactions generally. The point on which the learned counsel laid chief stress however, was the date chosen for the publication of the poem, a time not of quietude and peace, but of great social unrest and ferment, while the troops were still in the streets and the riots scarcely suppressed. Mr. James Jardine, for the appellant, urged with not less force, and more success that no evidence had been adduced to show that the pamphlet incited to riot. So far from this being the case the poem commended the Camatees for "breaking the wall of the rioters." There was no evidence to show that the Camatees or Ghatees ever had this book circulated amongst them, printed as it was, not in their own language, but in Guzerati. The whole scope of the poem should be considered instead of passing severe condemnation on a single stanza and when the whole pamphlet was read it would be found to be nothing more dangerous than a poetical description of the riots, in which disturbers of the public peace generally were spoken of as enemies. The Magistrate had, Mr. Jardine contended, considered the case as if the one line beginning "Fight again" had been separately published. Taking the book as a whole, bearing in mind that it was printed in a language foreign to the Camatees and Ghatees, whose language is Mahratee and that its publication was followed by no disturbance of the public peace, Mr. Jardine asked their Lordships to quash the conviction. The Court decided that the conviction could not be allowed to stand, and it was reversed, and the appellant discharged.

THE catalogue of Native Publications printed in the Bombay Presidency during the third quarter of this year, is an unusually heavy one; the books number almost three hundred, while of periodicals there have been over fifty. Of the making of books there is no end. Their variety is as wide as ever, and the wonder is who are the writers and who the readers of the remarkable productions. These are questions which it is impossible to answer, for where every under-graduate has literary aspirations, the difficulty would be to discover who has not written a book. The readers in many cases—perhaps the majority—are the author's own friends and relations. Love stories, as everywhere else, form a large proportion of the publications. First of these on the list is one in the development of which "spirits and their supernatural achievements" play a considerable part, but it is doubtless not founded on fact, since spirits—of both kinds—are usually left rigorously alone in love affairs. The second, which appears to be but a translation, resembles in its plot the Ratnavali, which describes the loves and intrigues of King Udayana with Vasavadatta. A third, if we may accept the remarks of the Registrar of Publications as literally correct, is somewhat too plain spoken, since it tells of an avaricious and immoral mendicant Brahmin family, "all the members of which were very avaricious and openly practised immoralities known to each other and talked of among themselves most impudently." As a set-off against this comes one in which we are told of "the staunch and unswerving love exhibited by a young girl towards a well-conducted young man," to whom her father declined to marry her. A wealthy rake makes highly improper proposals to her, which she courageously resists, when he carries her away, hides her in a dark cellar, and "rigorously persecutes her." The young lady, who is a kind of Hindu Pamela, is proof against all temptations. Virtue is of course triumphant, but horror of horrors, not without the aid of a yellow-puggreed policeman, who joins the father and the affianced husband in rescuing the girl. She is married, and, like every other virtuous bride, lives happily ever after. Then by way of variety, comes what may be termed "Memoirs of a Lady of Quality," unless the quality be inquired into too closely, for, we are told by the Registrar, who has to read them all, in relating her career allusions are made in bad taste to some incidents in her life. Then there is a batch of books containing advice to almost every section of the community as to how to acquire happiness and health in this world and repose in the next, each author recommending the way enjoined by his own faith. There are volumes of devotional songs, and the songs sung by nautch girls. The late riots are made the subject of quite a score of works, and beyond this, as will be seen from the band programme in another column, there has even been a galop named in their honor by a local composer of the name of Briggs. In some of the volumes new views as to their origin are propagated, one author going further than Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in attributing it indirectly to European influence. The cow protection movement, the writer—Mr. V. N. Bhatye, of Kawasji Patel Tank Road—says, is disliked by the Europeans by reason of their being greater consumers of beef than Mahomedans, and therefore it is held out by them to be the cause of the Hindu-Mahomedan disturbances. The writer further expresses his intelligent belief in the allegation that Anglo-Indian officers encouraged the Mahomedans to become rioters. The Registrar makes no comment on this absurdity which may well be allowed to refute itself. But some of his observations are particularly trite. Of several he remarks that they are evidently translations; of another that it is of ordinary literary merit, whilst another, which the author claims to be an interesting novel, he declares to be "a common story book."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, in a lengthy document, has replied to the representation which the Chinese traders made to him during his recent visit to Bhamo. The principal complaints contained in their memorial had reference to the oppression which it is the misfortune of the Celestial to experience wherever he goes. Like the Hebrew, he is oppressed of everybody, but whilst as a rule the former is subject to injustice and cruel wrong, the latter is a victim to what is intended more as sport than as oppression. There is usually a touch of humour as a redeeming feature of the treatment of the Chinese, though it must be admitted that in these cases as with the boys and the frogs in the fable, what is sport to one is cruelty to the other. The Chinese traders in their memorial protested in the first place against police oppression, and his Excellency has instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo to inquire into any definite complaints and furnish a report upon them. The Viceroy has further given orders, that in the future a police officer about to arrest a Chinaman must take with him the Chinese elder. This would, doubtless, be found very inconvenient, and it is highly probable that offenders will readily escape justice, for the presence of a

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A GIBRALTAR correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," describing the recent accident to the Rodney's torpedo-boat, says:—"She had just fired a torpedo, when, for some reason which has yet to be explained, she suddenly capsized. Most of the occupants succeeded in getting clear at once, but one stoker, not so fortunate, remained entangled, and eventually went down with the boat, which sank in about ten minutes. On turning over the screws of the boat continued to revolve with spasmodic efforts, and steam issued from the sides in large volumes. One of the crew could be seen running about on the bottom of the boat, and onlookers expected every moment the usual explosion of the boilers. The boat eventually went down head foremost, like the Victoria, without an explosion. It was, in fact, a miniature Victoria accident, without the collision. Boiler explosions are, fortunately, rare, and Rodney were quite right in saying, and everyone was picked up except the stoker.

A change is proposed in the system of training the cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. This military school is reserved exclusively for Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Since 1888 the training has been conducted on what is known as the bifurcation system—that is to say, the cadet, after passing through the fourth and third classes altogether, was on entering the second class divided into two branches, the senior having the option of selecting the Engineers so far as vacancies are available, the remainder forming the Artillery division. This system is found to be prejudicial both to the Artillery and Engineer students, and the Board of Visitors, which has just reported to the Secretary of State for War, recommends its discontinuance.

Although the details connected with the reorganisation of the Indian army, resulting from the abolition of the Presidency commands, may not yet be definitely settled, writes the "British Medical Journal," the following broad outlines of the scheme will, we believe, be found to be in the main correct. The European and native troops will be grouped into four armies:—(1) The Army of the North, the largest of all, embracing Punjab, Sind, and the North-West Frontier stations. (2) The Army of the East, including the North-West Provinces, Oude, Assam, and Bengal. (3) The Army of the South—broadly, Madras. (4) The Army of the West—Bombay, Central India, and Rajputana. Each of these armies will be under a lieutenant-general, with a complete military and departmental staff, including a surgeon-major-general, who will be called divisional principal medical officer. Burmah will be a separate major-general's command, probably with a surgeon-major-general as principal medical officer. A reorganisation of the military department of the Government of India and of army headquarters will also follow from these changes. The surgeon-major-general at headquarters will be the principal medical officer of Her Majesty's forces in India. The high medical appointments alluded to will, it is said, be divided between the Medical Staff and the Indian Medical Service—an equitable arrangement, which would finally dispose of the hardships in the connection which the latter service labour under. We presume the scheme will probably necessitate some alteration in the present "circles"—"circles" under surgeon-colonels—but we trust there will be no reduction in the numbers of the latter. The reorganisation, it is believed, will take effect from the commencement of the next financial year—April 1, 1894—and is looked forward to anxiously by many officers, both military and medical.

We wish Mr. Campbell-Bannerman every success in his endeavour to equalise the number of battalions at home and abroad, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette," but we imagine that he will find the task beyond his powers, useless, as was recently rumoured, it is decided to keep a battalion of the Guards in Egypt, and also to raise a second battalion to the Cameron Highlanders. With two more battalions thus at his disposal, and the Indian army reduced by a British battalion, it may be possible to temporarily adjust the balance between the troops at home and abroad, but this balance will inevitably be upset before long by the outbreak of some petty war, or by the requirements of Egypt or the Cape. When Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is endeavouring to adjust the roster he might turn his attention to equalising as far as possible the periods spent at home by various battalions. At present a great deal of discontent and growling is caused by the way in which some favoured battalions are kept at home, in a succession of good stations, for long beyond the average time, while other battalions are hurried abroad long before their turn has come round. This is doubtless owing either to great carelessness or to backstairs influence; in either case great injustice is done thereby and much ill-feeling is caused through out the army.

"Plastomenite" is the name given to a new kind of smokeless powder invented by a German, Herr W. Guttler. The solution is poured into forms, where it becomes a fairly hard substance, capable of being pressed, rolled, &c. The substance can be coloured at will, and is, like celluloid, serviceable for numerous purposes. Plastomenite is used for blasting powder, powder for cannons and rifles, signal rockets, &c. The greatest advantage claimed for it is complete durability, whilst all other smokeless powders, manufactured by the means of ether and nitro-glycerine, invariably deteriorate. The combustion of plastomenite is slow, it is claimed, so well-balanced that it leaves no residue in barrel or cartridge, although the striking velocity of the projectile is unusually great. The initial velocity from a 6½-mm. calibre is 715 m., with a gas pressure of considerably below 3,000 atmospheres. It is said that neither cold nor hot weather has any effect upon the plastomenite cartridges, whereas all powders containing nitro-glycerine suffer from changes in the temperature. Hitherto plastomenite has principally been manufactured for sporting purposes, but its good qualities have attracted the attention of the German military authorities, and it will now be extensively tested in the army.

Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field have mounted in their shops in Lambeth a specimen of a new dynamite gun, which is, however, not a venture of the firm, but of one of its members, in conjunction with Mr. Beardmore, of Glasgow, and another gentleman. The gun was originally built by a Birmingham firm to the order of a limited liability company, but, owing to litigation, the syndicate, the manufacturers, and the patentee all became bankrupt, and the gun was sold at a very low figure. It is a 15-in. gun, and fires a steel projectile containing 600 pounds of dynamite to a distance of three miles, the motive power being compressed air of 5,000 pounds pressure on the square inch. The gun is arranged so that one man can load, discharge, elevate, and train it without moving from a position in which the sights of the gun are directly in front of him. In length the gun is 29 calibres, and, therefore, not so long as a modern powder service gun of the same bore would be, and in addition is a very great deal lighter, and can, therefore, be easily carried by a much smaller type of vessel, while the destructive effects of the projectile in this weapon are, of course, infinitely greater. It is hoped shortly to give a demonstration of the efficacy of the apparatus in the presence of representatives of a large number of Governments.

The subject of our naval deficiency must be considerably perturbing the present Government. Not one of its members, not even its chief, but must be aware that things are in a very deplorable condition and that fifteen months have been wantonly wasted. Of course, as usual, finance is the rock ahead, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is opposed to anything like extraordinary expenditure owing to the gloomy outlook for his next year's budget. But Great Britain might even contrive to exist without Sir William Vernon Harcourt; without a considerably increased naval force she cannot hope to do so. A statement of the Goverment's naval policy must inevitably be made before the end of the present session, thanks to Lord George Hamilton's pertinacity; whether it will be satisfactory or not remains to be seen. It is a good thing, moreover, to discover that the various papers are of one mind as to the fact that, as "A Naval Officer" pointedout some time ago in a leader, ships are only one element of naval strength, and not the most important. To limit our new programme to shipbuilding is to ignore the larger and more difficult needs for the sake of the less, though more showy one. For every new ship we build we must find officers and men, and fit officers and men.

I am glad to hear from the East Indies, writes the Globe's naval correspondent, that the somewhat serious engineering defects of the Boadicea were ably put to rights by her own staff. When my correspondent wrote she was at Trincomalee with the Marathon and Redbreast. Captain Maconochie, late of the Ordnance Department, is to re-commission the Marathon very shortly. The repairs of the flagship were much aided by the work shops and machinery of Colombo. Trincomalee, no doubt, was very useful thirty years ago, but it is a relic of the wooden age, an antiquarian ruin, full of sleepy workers in oatmeal, who resent this age of iron and steel. The East Indian station hardly requiries four depots where ships can be repaired. Colombo is the most central, while, being largely patronized by the merchant steamers, it would almost pay for a deep dock, constructed by the aid of a naval subsidy. A large and useful dock is very much wanted somewhere. To ships on the station like the Bonetta, with unsheathed bottoms, a foul bottom means a loss of coal and speed that is positively enormous. Frequent docking would economise fuel, and in war time is imperative, if the trade routes are to be kept clear of possible Alabamas.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanolina."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line s.s. Kolpino, 2518 tons, Captain P L Smith, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th November) via Galle and Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co s.s. Pachumba, 511 tons, Captain S Bain, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs Stone, Mr and Mrs Barton, three Misses Barton, Miss Stotesbury, and 350 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Duc Balduino, Captain A Serrati, sailing to-day at 8-30 a.m. from the stream:—For Genoa—Lt H A V Cummins, Col Poignand, Mr G Watson, Col E P Gunthorpe, Lt D Daught, Miss Elena Mack, and Dr Zelveger. For Aden—Mrs Sealy, one infant, and one nurse and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—DECEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shi	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Naiari	1164	McAllister	Red Sea	N.F.B & P S N Co	
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Persian Gulf	N F B & P S N Co	
E	Gatefoss	1749	Thurman	Hamburgh	15-12	Glade & Co
F	Clan Fraser	1339	Henderson	Genoa	2-12	F Muir & Co
M	Avoca	901	Abiula	Zanzibar	17-12	V Ebrahim & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	321	Balrao	Mangalore	15-12	Shepherd & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shi	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	2071	Seaton	China	14-12	P & O Co
2	H. Mara	2031	Mcmillan	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
3	D Balduino	3914	Di Negro	Genoa	11-12	C Barbero
4	Sutlej	2103	Worcester	Aden	23-12	P & O Co
5	Poseidon	2133	Fethnor	China	21-12	A L S N Co
10	City of Perth	3635	Swan	Karachi	16-12	Sir C Forbes
12	Bana	1990	Oster.man	Madras, &c		J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola		Karachi			M Mackenzie & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Benelict	1531	Hussey	Marseilles	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Ellor (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Nov 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	St. Giles (s)	Fortay	Antwerp.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Chupra (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Kolpino (s)	Smith	Hull.

The steamer D. Balduino, Captain Serrati, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Poseidon, for China, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
8	Manora s	Henderson	London, Nov 3.
	Majestic sp	Nicholson	Middlesborough.
	Misti bg	Fleuriot	Reunion, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.—Steamers Maharaja, Trocas, Baghdad and Legislator; and ship Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	Avoca s		Calcutta.
	Coromandel s		London.
	Lalpoora s		Bombay.
11	Nuddea s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
8	Nawab s		Calcutta.
9	Clan Macintosh s		Calcutta.
10	Coromandel s		Calcutta.
	Avoca s		London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—310 cwts myrabollams, Shamjee Thakersee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—11 cases indigo, K Loonidaram; 6 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 10 bales skins, 4 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co; 420 cwts myrabollams and 5 cwts peacock feathers; K Shalliff and Co; 15 cases nutmeg, P Govind; 18 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo; 123 cwts olibanum, A Jaffer; 150 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Packeerbhoy; 10 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 12 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 38 bales skins, H M Abas; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 60 cwts Colombo roots, S Thakersee; 9 bales skins, P Shamjee; 27 cwts peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 14 cases indigo, Sir Caarles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 330 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 55 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,120 cwts bonemeal, Croft, Mody and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Kolpino s—1,000 cwts wheat, Senday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Giles s—250 cwts gingelly seed, F Fischer and Co; 10 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers, 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Samos s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon, and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Rall, Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

D Saldno s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—200 bales twist, S Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 52 cwts Kismiss, D Moojee; 21 cwts angoor and 59 cwts kismis, L Chuttoo; 56 cwts Colombo roots and 83 cwts bysabole, R Shaky; 300 bales twist, K Hurnundrai; 25 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—275 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Thames s—2 bales piece-goods, E Spinner and Co; 470 bales twist, K Hurnundrai; 90 chests opium, The P & O Co; 80 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 14 chests opium, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 19 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 31 chests opium, K Hurnundrai; 6 chests opium, J Nowroji; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 cwts ivory, M H E Elias; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 190 chests opium, B & P S N Co; 164 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 11 chests opium, M Byramjee; 20 chests opium, P F Tatali; 4 cwts horns, L Chuttoo; 11 cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—98 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 215 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinai, 85 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Thames s—300 bales twist, T Gordhandas; 500 bales twist and 220 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 35 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 336 bales twist, Bomanjee and Co; 530 bales twist and 32 chests opium, K Hurnundrai; 100 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 74 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 47 chests opium, E J Abraham; 47 chests opium, K Hurnundrai.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Postponed Long Causes.

39-93—Mooljee and R—Juwalbai vs Vussonjee Heerjee and others—Payne G and S. and In person—Part heard.
430-93—Jasardhen and A—Rao Bahadoor Ramchandra Trimbuck Acharya vs Canjee Lowjee—Bicknell M and M.
691-91—Mansukhlal D and J—Lasmivahu vs Damoodar Goordas and another—Crawford B B and B.
158-93—Ebrelow and G—Muncherji Bamanjee vs Chatoorbhooj Bhaichandbai and others—Crawford B B and B.
80-93—Ardasir H and D—Sorabjee Eduljee and others vs Gillis De Blidt—Brown and M.
Defended New Longe Causes.
510-93—Dickshit and H—Dinabai alias Lishbai vs Reubin Benjamin Penker and others—Crawford B and Co.
512-93—Manvekhlal D and J—Naranjee Dwarkadas Vussonji vs Girbhardas Mathuradas and others—Bicknell M and M.
517-93—In person—a pauper—Parwatibai vs Bhasker Vithoba and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal

21-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghelabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai wife of Moolji Mala—K G Mantri.
Postponed Long Causes.
176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis, M and M, M and J and F and M—Part heard.
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S and Thakerdass, D and C.
191-93—Crawford, B and Co—Vussonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashabai and another—Little, S, N and B—Daphtary and F.
76-93—Mansukhlal, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jiwandas and another—Muljee and R, Little, S N and B.

THERE seems to be some prospect that the main buildings of the Chicago Exhibition will be preserved. The Board of Directors has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the Court of Honour should be kept intact for one year, before the end of which time it is hoped that a final decision as to its permanent retention will be arrived at. An alternative proposal, which was also adopted, is to move the Manufacturers' Building to ground on the Lake front owned by the Common Council. From Treasurer Seeberger's report it appears that the gate receipts up to November 1st were over ten and a half million dollars, while the total disbursements amounted to over thirty-one millions, the balance being made up from stock subscriptions and other sources.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Brookes, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc. Regt on duty from Deolalee.
Burrows, Lieut Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on duty from Deolalee

DECEMBER 13.

Noding, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S on leave from Jhansi.
McCarthy, Major, Bo the Kingstown, on leave from Nuggur

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Ducal, Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave to England.

DECEMBER 13.

Hughes, Surgn Col Bo I M S on duty, to Bhuj.
Tillard, Major Genl, Bo, R A on leave to Amritsar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 16th instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid; Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram car on Saturday, the 16th instant as follows:—

Byculla School:—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No 3345 Vol G Hamilton.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily (Sunday excepted) for drill under the Sergt-Instructor.

2. The Squadron will parade at the back of the Marine Lines at 6-45 o'clock this morning. Drill order.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject Laying.)

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in Laying.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. Parade for Saturday next the 16th instant:—No 1 Company will fall in at the Prince of Wales' Statue, as follows:—1st parade 3-30 p.m., 2nd parade 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Those members who can possibly do so are requested to turn out for the first parade at 3-30 p.m. Those who are unable to do so should fall in at the 4 o'clock parade. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will fall in at Treachers Buildings Fort at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 10 inch R M L gun drill. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

4. The patronage of the Corps has been awarded to the London Lyric Company on the evening of Monday the 18th instant, and not on Friday the 15th instant as previously intimated.

5. The following notice is published for information:—"A general meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Friday the 15th instant at 5 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and Officers for the season and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward by the Presiding Officer."

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE'S.

(N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette.)

Munshi Ambika Prasad, Asst Insptr of Schools, Oudh-Division, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. H G Pearse, Dist and Sess Judge Agra, is placed on special duty, from date on which he may make over charge of his office.

Mr T R Redfern, Dist and Sess Judge, Bareilly is placed on special duty, from date on which he may make over charge of his office.

Mr S R Daniels, I C S who reported his arrival at Allahabad to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Jalaun district.

Mr H R C Hailey, I C S who reported his arrival at Allahabad to be an Asst Commr, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Sithapur District.

Mr J E Goudge, I C S who reported his arrival at Allahabad to be Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Azamgarh district.

Mr E R W Davidson, I C S who reported his arrival at Allahabad to be an Asst Magte and Collr and to be posted to the Mirzapur district.

Mr J A Devonish, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India ten months' furlough extension.

Mr W B Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd grade is appointed on special duty in the office of Chief Engr and Secy to Govt N-W P and Oudh, P W Dept Irrigation Branch.

Mr W R Williams, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is on return from furlough, posted to the 1st Circle Irrigation Works, and attached to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr A Bates, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Jr Govt Advocate, Punjab, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr J G M Rennie, Offg Dy Judge, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year and ten months.

Mr S Le P T Clifford, Extra Jud Asst Commr, Kangra, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Commr of that District, vice Mr E O'Brien.

On relinquishing charge of his duties at Hazara, Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, is deputed to the Sett Dept and attached to the Peshawar Settlement.

On relinquishing charge of the Gurdaspur District, Lieut M W Douglas, Asst Commr is deputed to the Sett Dept, and attached to the Peshawar Settlement.

Mr C H Harrison, who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Gurdaspur, where he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr T Millar who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Juilundur, where he assumed charge of his duties.

On relinquishing charge of the Murree Sub-Division of the Rawalpindi District, Mr C H Atkins, Asst Commr is posted to the Lahore District, where he assumed charge of his duties.

On relinquishing charge of the Gujranwala District Mr A Bridges, Asst Commr is posted to Shahpur where he reported his arrival Mr Bridges is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commr of Shahpur, Mr J Wilson who is placed on special duty in the Shahpur district from the same date.

On relinquishing charge of the Muzaffargarh District Lieut C P Egerton Asst Commr is posted to Hurnundrai where he reported his arrival Lieut Egerton is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Montgomery vice Mr P J Kennedy who is placed on special duty in the Montgomery District from the same date.

On return from furlough to Europe Mr F A Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture Punjab reported his arrival at Karachi and resumed charge of his duties at Lahore relieving Mr E B Francis, who is placed temporarily on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

The services of Mr E P Hendreson, I C S Govt Advocate Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the P W Dept on the termination of the privilege leave of absence.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. The distribution is unaltered and the baric gradients are rather steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Madras This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is 5° above the normal at Bhuj and the minimum from 4 to 6° in defect at Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kurwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The hightest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy at Delhi, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Madras and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are northerly and thereby indicate equally unsettled weather conditions off that coast in the Bay. The weather off the Malabar Coast out at sea is more or less unsettled, and strong winds are probably blowing there. Humidity is increasing at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Madras and Hoshangabad, and the skies will remain more or less cloudy. The weather to the north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf is unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 12th December, 1893.
Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·016
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humility of Air	0·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of wind*	E, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	308

* From midnight to midnight.

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in five kinds *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4d., Floral, Balsamic, Otto (Toilet,) and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes.

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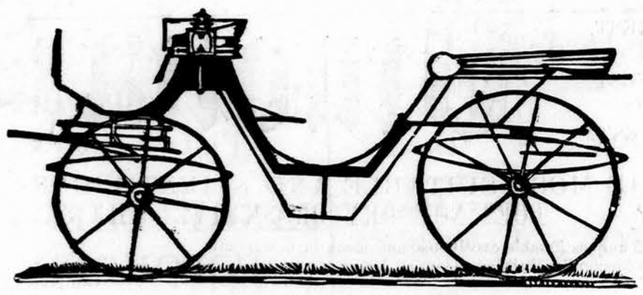

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